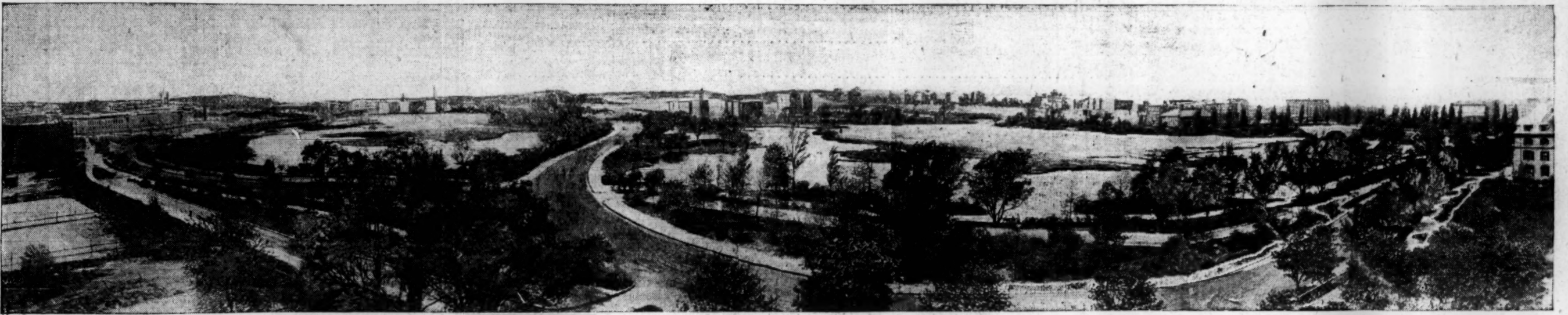


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS



LEGISLATIVE BILLS COMMERCIALIZING SECTION OF FENWAY AT RIGHT BY EXTENSION OF BOYLSTON STREET AND OTHER THOROUGHFARES THREATEN INTEGRITY OF REMAINDER OF BEAUTIFUL PARK SYSTEM.

ORDERS EIGHT MORE TRANSFER STATIONS ON BOSTON ELEVATED

One for Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues for Benefit of Conservatory and Opera House Crowds.

RESTRICTIONS IN USE

Limitations Are Placed Upon Privileges—Action Taken After Hearings by the Railroad Commission.

New free transfer stations at eight points on the Boston Elevated system were ordered today by the board of railroad commissioners after receiving petitions from Mayor Fitzgerald, improvement associations and citizens and giving many hearings.

One of the most important points is at Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, for which officials of the New England Conservatory of Music, representatives

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column Four.)

DELEGATIONS VISIT "WORLD IN BOSTON" FROM OTHER CITIES

Large delegations from distant points will visit the "World in Boston," the missionary exposition in Mechanics building, today. It is "Children's day," and many youngsters will be in the crowds that marvel at the wonderfully varied exhibits and performances illustrative not only of missionary work all over the world, but also of the manners, customs and life of the different peoples with whom the missionaries come in contact.

Special trains came from Providence, Fall River and Hartford during the morning, and there is a special excursion.

NEW RAILROAD RATES RESISTED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Formal action has been taken by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Omaha, the St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Minnesota & International, against the state of Minnesota to enjoin the enforcement of the 2-cent passenger fare and the reduced freight and commodity rates. This action will permit the roads to participate in the ruling of Judge Sanborn's recent decision.

ART RECEPTION IN WELLESLEY COLLEGE BARN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The studio reception of Society Tau Zeta Epsilon of Wellesley College takes place this evening in the Barn. The Barn, however, will be transformed into an attractive art studio.

The art society has studied the paintings of American artists, Hunt, Abbey, Whistler and others, during the year and this evening they will present eight studies of paintings from life.

Ruth Evans '11 has been directing the work and in addition each picture has an individual critic.

MRS. DODGE FOUND GUILTY

GUILDFIELD, Vt.—Guilty of manslaughter, was the verdict brought in by the jury at 9 o'clock this morning in the case of Mrs. Florence M. Dodge, charged with shooting William A. Heath, a painter, at her home in Lunenburg. Following the charge of Judge Hall the case was placed in the hands of the jury at 8 o'clock Friday evening. At 9:50 o'clock the jury came in for instructions as to second degree murder and manslaughter and soon after the court took a recess until this morning.

MR. TAFT STARTS ON WEEK-END SPEAKING TRIP

WASHINGTON—President Taft left here shortly after noon today for a week-end trip to Newark, N. J., and Harrisburg, Pa. Two speeches will be delivered tonight by the President—at the banquet commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of St. John's lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Newark, and later at the dinner in New York of the conference on reform of criminal law.

Tomorrow morning the President goes to Harrisburg, Pa., where he will address the tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, dine with Governor Tener and pass the night as the guest of Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania, returning to Washington Monday noon.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR JOHN DIETZ

HAYWARD, Wis.—John Dietz, who several months ago had an armed conflict with a sheriff's posse at Cameron Dam, today was found guilty in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment for the slaying of Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp. Mrs. Dietz and her son Leslie, jointly indicted with Dietz, were acquitted. Motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Reid.

CONFERENCE OF ALL HARBOR INTERESTS IS URGED BY MR. JAMES

Proposal for Immediate Solution of Port Development Problem Made by President of East Boston Company.

FAVORS BROWN BILL

A proposal for the immediate solution of the problem of port development of Boston was made today by George B. James, president of the East Boston Company, in a recommendation that the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs arrange a hearing at which all the interests concerned in the development of the waterfront should gather to agree upon some plan that can be immediately adopted.

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Three.)

WHAT BOSTON NEWS BUREAU SAYS TODAY EDITORIAL OF OPENING OF FENWAY LANDS

"At last the Fenway lands are to be made accessible. The two bills before the Legislature, one to push Boylston street directly across the park and the other to build a street from Huntington avenue to meet Jersey street in a northerly and southerly direction, have both been passed. They now await the Governor's signature, and incidentally Governor Foss is one of the few capitalists who have bought heavily in Fenway lands.

"This great area of land, about 4,000,000 feet in all, has lain stagnant for years, while development either side of it and beyond the land owners in the vicinity believed they could build up an ideal residential section. Instead the park has always acted as a barrier to the natural westward development. It has isolated the district, cutting it off from communication with the principal avenues of travel.

"For years attempts have been made to remedy the situation, but to no avail. This year, however, a determined campaign was started. Property owners and others interested formed themselves into the Fenway Improvement Association, determined to secure every improvement to which the district was naturally entitled. To this association and especially its officers, of whom John H. Storer is president and John C. Kiley secretary, great credit is due for obtaining the necessary legislation for the extension of these streets."

OPPOSITION TO ASK VETO OF BOYLSTON STREET EXTENSION

Appeal Likely to Be Made to Governor Foss to Induce Him to Prevent Cutting up of Back Bay Fens.

LEAGUE AGAINST IT

Metropolitan Improvement Organization and Mrs. John L. Gardner Among Those Who Object.

GOV. FOSS AND THE FENWAY BILL

This conversation took place today between Governor Foss and a Monitor reporter regarding the Boylston street extension bill:
Ques.—Are you going to sign the bill to extend Boylston street across the Back Bay Fens?
Ans.—You must not ask me any such a question. I have not even seen the bill.

Citizens of Boston who are interested in the preservation of the city's parks appreciate today that verbal protests avail nothing if Governor Foss does not see the imperative need of saving the lower end of the Fens from street encroachment.

The editorial in today's Boston News Bureau gives abundant opportunity for further publicity on Fenway exploitation. The decade-old fight to save this verdant strip from destruction seems only to have whetted the desire to change the plans of those who aimed to make the section attractive.

The Metropolitan Improvement League has issued a statement characterizing the proposition as a blow at Boston's park system; the secretary of the league, Sylvester Baxter, has written the Governor asking that a hearing be granted before he signs the measure.

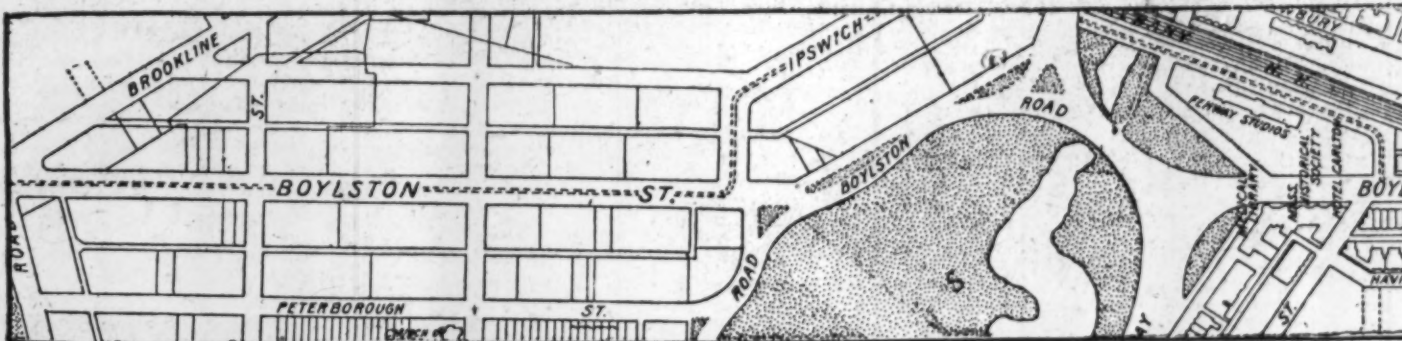
Mrs. John L. Gardner, according to her attorney, is decidedly opposed to the extension plan, and other prominent citizens, including Nathan Haskell Dole, have expressed themselves in disapproval of it. Many of them, in fact, are inclined to look upon the plan as aimed against the best interests of the city.

It is learned, even if the bill should be signed by the Governor and become a law, the city council will have to make a special appropriation in order to begin the work.

The Governor already is receiving numerous inquiries in regard to his position on the bill, which late yesterday was still in the hands of the clerk of the Senate, awaiting transmission to the executive chamber. It was said at the executive office that the Governor would investigate carefully the merits of the proposition before taking final action upon it; but as yet, it is said, he has given no intimation of his intention. It is quite apparent that citizens in

(Continued on Page Ten, Column One.)

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED INVASION OF BACK BAY FENS BY STREET EXTENSION



In the map Boylston street makes a sweep around the end of the Fens through Boylston road—The plan is to extend the thoroughfare straight across the part of the Fens shown by the shaded portion.

H. P. FARRINGTON MEETS R. W. BROWN IN BIG GOLF MATCH

R. W. Brown of the Meadowbrook Golf Club of Reading and H. P. Farrington of the Woodland Golf Club met this afternoon in the final round of the invitation tournament of the Brookline Country Club on the Clyde Park links for the Clyde Park trophy and a hard-fought contest is expected.

Brown won his way to the final round

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Five.)

SENATE COMMITTEE FORCED TO CONTINUE RECIPROCITY HEARING

WASHINGTON—All hope of the Senate finance committee concluding this week its hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill was abandoned today when the committee met, so prolonged have been the arguments of the objecting farmers' representatives.

Senator Root expresses the opinion that the extraordinary session of Congress will confine itself to the enactment of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, for which alone the session was convened by the President. A strong feeling, he said, seemed to exist in both houses, but especially in the Senate.

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Six.)

NEW 'PICTURE BLOCK' TO RELIEVE CROWDED EXHIBITS AT MUSEUM

When the "Picture Block" which is to be added to the Boston art museum by gift of Mrs. Robert D. Evans reaches completion, departments that now are crowded will have more space.

The exhibits of western art, now in the south wing with the Japanese department; the library and the Greek and Egyptian departments will be transferred from their present quarters to the new wing.

The curator, M. Guiffrey, will have \$200,000 to spend on works of art in the next two years. He left for New York today and will sail next Thursday to attend the Kahn and DeCourcelle sales.

GAS HAMPER FIRE FIGHT ON NORTH STREET

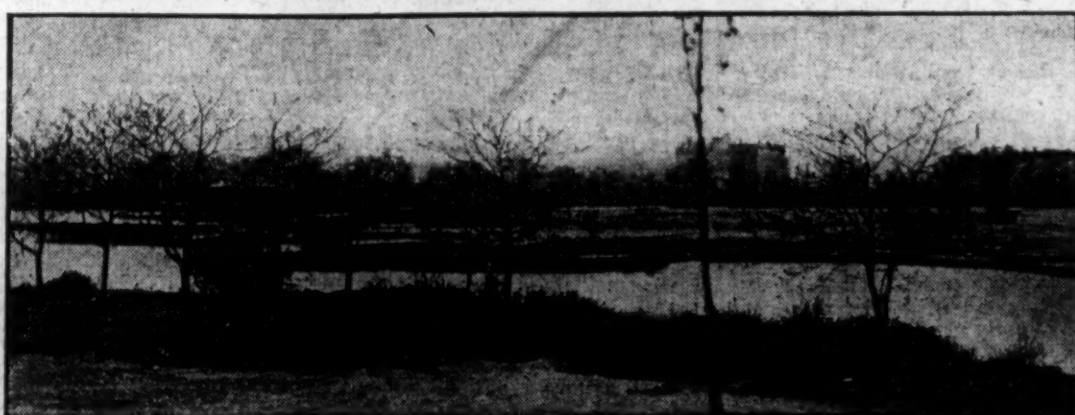
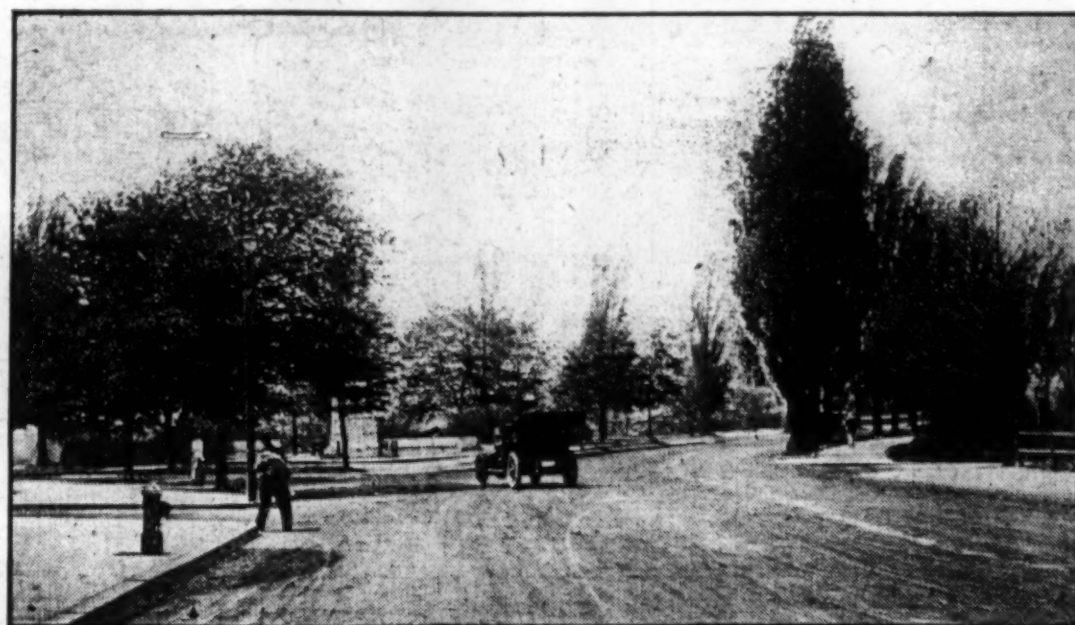
Fire in the four-story building at 10 and 12 North street early today caused \$2000 damage. Firemen were hampered by fumes of ammonia and gas from a cold storage room.

The building adjoins the Jefferson house, and James Young, one of the hotel employees, saw the reflection of the flames on the windows of the building on the opposite side of the street. He ran upstairs and aroused a score of guests, but the fire did not get to the hotel.

The fire appears to have started in a room over the meat store of Vaupel & Co. Except for two stores the building was occupied by the Arthur E. Dorr Company, Inc.

Just after the fire was extinguished the firemen were called to a \$12 blaze at 41 Anderson street.

WHERE IT IS PROPOSED TO START BOYLSTON EXTENSION



Upper picture shows John Boyle O'Reilly statue, where Boylston street meets Fenway—The lower view, taken from the opposite side of the monument, is the part of the Fens which street would bisect.

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Street.....
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BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Credit Man—An Expert in Reasonable Doubts.

WHEN the salesman has worked loyally to sell a fine bill of merchandise to a new customer, and sends in his order to the house, the transaction usually comes to the desk of a functionary called the "credit man," whose duty is to estimate the customer's likelihood of paying for what he has ordered.

In the average business house there is always a pretty definite antagonism between the credit man and the sales force. It may be good-natured difference of opinion, but it is there, nevertheless. If the sales force were asked what it thinks of the credit man, it would maintain that he is a blind pessimist, opposed to all progress on principle; while if the credit man were asked about the salesmen he would declare that they are good enough fellows in their way, but utterly lacking in judgment, and forever leading the house into speculative risks.

The credit man may be a pessimist, but his pessimism is constructive. When salesmen have sold goods, their responsibility ends. He must get the money for them. So, everything bearing on customers' standing and integrity belongs in his province. He is an expert weigher of reasonable doubts.

Many persons assume that good credit means nothing more than having plenty of money. But the skillful credit man is interested in far more than a customer's financial resources. Ability to use money well counts more than cash, as a rule—if it didn't, there would be little opportunity in business.

Some years ago, as an illustration, two young men with a prosperous business had \$30,000 clear cash. But they were keeping it all in one bank. That bank got into difficulties and suspended payment for several months, and for want of ready money their business was nearly destroyed. That was an instance of unwise management of ready money,

and a good credit man would have taken it into account.

When the sales force finds a new customer, the credit man wants to know what sort of manager that customer is, and as long as the house does business with him, this will be a question uppermost in the credit man's mind. It is not enough for a merchant to have ready money if he is to be trusted for merchandise. Loose ways of conducting his business may impair the best resources. Overbuying, wrong buying, slipshod accounting, selling goods without true knowledge of costs of handling—these are some of the points to be investigated.

But the capable credit man is not a critic so much as a teacher. In the middle West there was a retail merchant who sold enough merchandise every year to make a fine income. Yet he seemed to get little profit, and his credit was exceedingly poor. One day he had to go to the credit man of a house from which he bought goods and plead for an extension of time on a debt because he lacked the ready money to meet it. The credit man would grant this extension only on condition that the merchant frankly explain his affairs. It took the greater part of a morning to go into all the details, and the exhibition of wrong business methods was such that the credit man might pardonably have refused further time and administered a sound scolding in the bargain. Instead, however, he devoted the afternoon to giving that merchant some elementary lessons in business. He showed him that he was buying goods not so much to meet actual demands from his patrons as to get low prices on odd lots. Much of this merchandise stayed on the shelves, and was a loss. He had no system in meeting his bills, so his credit was poor. With system, his credit could be made so much better that he might borrow money

at his local bank and make profits discounting his bills. His clerks were underpaid, and therefore inefficient. There were innumerable leaks through which his profits disappeared, like money running down rat-holes. Under the credit man's advice, the merchant went home and began reorganizing his business. Within a few months, with the same capital and turnover, he was making fine profits.

Credit is ability and honesty rather than cash. So the credit man's chief work is to gather facts about the honesty and ability of the customers to whom his house sells goods. The salesman, seldom weighing these factors, is sometimes shocked when, after securing a fine order from some customer to whom the house has never sold before, finds the credit man discounting hope and advising caution. But the credit man enlists the salesman in his information-gathering service by showing him that the cautious sales which build a customer up are better than the unrestricted ones that may ultimately send him into bankruptcy.

Information comes also from agencies that make a business of gathering it, and from credit men in other houses through a system of exchange, and from customers themselves in the form of statements. The capable credit man can usually tell men surprising things about their own affairs when he has four or five years' statements before him for comparison. For the figures show which way the business is going, and the credit man's finger will be laid upon weak points that have utterly escaped the merchant's own attention.

Because the credit man sits at a desk, dealing in cold facts and figures, passing on the activities of men who are out in the street and the market, it is frequently inferred that he has little tact, or knowledge of human nature, or sym-

pathy with human conditions. But that is far from the truth. For the successful credit man finds outlet for every bit of tact and sympathy he possesses every day in the year. The very first time he has to inform a new customer that the house must ask for quicker payment than the latter feels able to make, it is necessary to establish a cordial understanding with him, and from that day forward the relations of credit man and customer ought to be somewhat like those of a father and a son.

The credit man often has the customer's business success in his keeping, and their dealings will depend pretty much upon the way the credit man begins training the customer from the start. There will be many occasions when the credit man must ask for intimate information, and also times when the customer is tempted to withhold information from the credit man, or undertake operations without his knowledge. Perfect frankness and understanding are not only essential to agreeable dealings, but will often be a safeguard for both.

One of the best credit authorities in this country bases credit on four factors, of which actual money assets, it will be noticed, are next to the last:

First—Personal character, which includes habits of living, spending, truthfulness, respect for business engagements and general personal responsibility.

Second—Business ability, which takes into account intelligence, energy, power to organize and direct subordinates, and skill in laying down and adhering to a normal business policy which will not be too aggressive in good times nor too conservative in bad.

Third—Money resources, or the balance between actual assets and liabilities, and the nature of each.

Fourth—Locality in which business is situated, with reference to population, prosperity, competition and so forth.

Thomas Savage to his brother in London. The tract was licensed April 13, 1691, and has appended to Savage's letter the minutes of the council of war and a comment upon the expedition. It says that the expedition has brought the Massachusetts Bay colony into debt £5000, for the payment of which the General Court has laid grievous taxes; it further says that to satisfy the clamour of the sailors and soldiers, "of whom most were pressed and sent in this service," the General Court passed a law Dec. 10, 1690, empowering three members of a committee of five to emit "Printed Bills" of the denominations of not under 3 shillings or over £5, in which the soldiers and sailors are to be paid. The treasury of the colony was engaged to satisfy the value of such bills "as the treasury shall be enabled."

At this point we quote in full the comment upon what success this device had in Massachusetts. "But they will not pass in Trade between Man and Man, nor can these poor Soldiers and Seamen get anything for them to above half their value, they being only used to pay Rates with." The form of the bill is given in the tract, and its terms are so baldly put and yet so well embody the whole idea of a currency not based upon actual wealth, that we give it in full:

"No. (2161) 10s.

"This Indented Bill of Ten Shillings, due from the Massachusetts Colony to the Possessor, shall be in value equal to Money, and shall be accordingly accepted by the Treasurer and Receivers subordinate to him in all Publick Payments, and for any Stock at any time in the Treasury. Boston in New England, December the 19th, 1690. By order of the General Court.

"PENN TOWNSEND,
"ADAM WINTHROP,
"TIM THORNTON,
Com'ees."

This Adam Wintrop appears to have been the same whose tombstone in the Kings Chapel yard turns its quiet face toward the moving picture shows on Tremont street in a day when the populace of Boston has somewhat changed. He was no doubt an honorable man, but even though the agent of a New England Legislature, neither he nor his fellow committeemen could make money of that which had behind it nothing better than words; they could not, to use

the phrase of the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, "coin a vacuum." It has been tried many times and each time has only resulted in more vacuum.

Andrew McFarland Davis in his "Colonial Currency Reprints," published by the Prince Society in 1910, says of this issue that "It is essential to bear in mind that when the first emission of colonial currency was made in 1690, the world was unfamiliar with the use of paper money," but a very short examination of the history of New England shows the reader that it was a novelty to which the colonies soon accustomed themselves. The form of bill that we have given above was, so Mr. McFarland tells us, "continuously used without change up to the time of the adoption of the new tenor form of 1737."

Thus the emission of 1690 was but the first in a series of financial experiments, the successive failures of which by no means dampened the prospects for the birth of more. We think that it may be said that what influence the home government could exercise on the provincial assembly it exercised in behalf of conservation in money matters and in this was probably seconded by the prosperous men of the colony. That such an influence was needed is shown in statements like the following that we quote from a tract by William Douglass, published at Boston in 1738:

"In New-England, by unlucky incident, in the Fall A. [anno] 1738 Massachusetts Bay emitted 70,000 l. Rhode Island 104,000 l. Connecticut 50,000 l. The Operation of these Emissions was exactly the same: Exchange rose from 275 to 440 per cent." The writer's view of paper money is expressed when he says that "Every Act for Emissions of large sums of Paper Credit, unless upon a solid Fund, or to be cancelled in a Year or two by taxes; may properly be called an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Douglass in the course of his pamphlet says that "the King by an Instruction to his Governor of this Province, limits us to 30,000 l. per Ann (to be understood Proclamation Money or its value) for extraordinary Charges of Government." This word "instruction" describes what was an effort on the part of the home government to curb the propensity of provincial assemblies to make what is indeed called "Proclamation Money," but the sensitive members of the Massachusetts legislature resented this interference.

In many cases the crown unwarrantably and more unwisely attempted to interfere with the affairs of the colonists; there can be no controversy about that; or, if there could be, there would be no United States. But it is a scotch of what is now called patriotism to deny that an "instruction" from the home government to have some limit in the inflation of the colony's currency, in purpose at least was not without merit.

But the reader that would inform himself at more length on these points is advised to consult the books we have mentioned, and is recommended to look at the many and interesting pamphlets by A. McFarland Davis. Among his titles, besides "Colonial Currency Reprints," are "The Currency and Provincial Politics," "Boston Banks," "Bills Used as a Circulating Medium in Massachusetts," "Massachusetts Currency," "Emergent Treasury Supply in Massachusetts in Early Days," "A Connecticut Land Bank of the Eighteenth Century," "Currency Discussion in Massachusetts."

REPORT CHICAGO WAGE RATE HIGH

CHICAGO—The rate of wages per hour paid in the building trades in Chicago is reported to be the highest ever known, the schedule being as follows: Masons and bricklayers, 70 cents; structural iron workers, 65; ornamental iron setters, 65; plasterers, 68½; lathers, 68½; hoisting engineers, 70; tile setters, 68½; plumbers, 68½; steam fitters, 68½; and on July 1, 70; steam fitters' helpers, 37½; gas fitters, 68½; carpenters, 60; stone cutters, 62½; marble cutters and setters, 62½; painters, 30; sheet metal workers, 60; electricians, 68½; composition roofers, 55 to 65; slate roofers, 60; cement finishers, 57½; laborers and hod carriers, 37½; plasterers' laborers, 40; derrickmen, 46½; and tuck pointers, 60 cents.

REPLIES TO SHOE CONTRACT INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer has sent a letter to the chairman of the committee on navy expenditures replying to Representative Gardner's resolution of inquiry about contracts for shoes. This grew out of charges by Representative Dieffenbacher of Pennsylvania that there had been favoritism toward Herman & Co. of Boston.

The reply states that no bidders have been blacklisted during the last three years, and that without exception the awards have been to the lowest bidders. The letter says John McBrearty of Philadelphia was debarred from bidding Nov. 16, 1906, because of a report from the secretary of war that he had furnished an inferior quality of leather. About September, 1908, McBrearty was reinstated.

COPYRIGHT BILL HAS FIRST READING

OTTAWA, Ont.—The new Canadian copyright bill was carried through its first reading in the House of Commons here Friday.

Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, stated that it would, if passed go into effect by proclamation when the new British copyright law, which gives Canada autonomy in copyright, goes into effect, which probably will be July 1, 1912.

CHICAGO FIRMS' SCHEDULES NOT IN

CHICAGO—Three thousand corporations in the Chicago district which have failed to file schedules with Internal Revenue collector Joseph M. Fitch may be forced to pay approximately \$300,000 in penalties to the government. On June 1 Mr. Fitch will ask United States District Attorney to sue to institute suits against all the corporations delinquent on that date.

ELECTRICITY RATE CUT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—It has been stated at the offices of the public service commission that the New York Edison Company has announced reductions in the prices to be charged for electric current, which it is estimated will amount to a million and a quarter dollars to a million and a half.

ASKS FOR A NEW SUGAR INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Representative Norris of Nebraska, the insurgent, introduced a resolution on Friday requesting the President to investigate, through the tariff board, everything in connection with cane sugar and beet sugar in the United States, the insular possessions and foreign countries, with the idea of developing the difference in the cost of production of cane and beet sugar in this country and in the countries from which sugar is imported, and of ascertaining whether the sugar trust or the consumer has been benefited by the removal of the duty on sugar coming from American dependencies.

Representative Sulzer of New York introduced a resolution to investigate the immigration bureau and Mr. Jackson of Kansas to inquire into the losses by fire in connection with fire insurance rates.

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YOUR WEDDING

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

John Hunter Sedgwick Details Colonial Methods of Propping Up Currency by Edict.

SOME time ago in one of these papers we called the reader's attention to the fact that whereas today the United States enjoys a settled currency, though not a settled banking system, the colonies devised all sorts of expedients to supply a currency and to create money, these efforts being accompanied by various schemes to establish banks for the deposit and distribution of the circulating medium and to handle credits. In a very modest and cursory way we again call attention to this fact, a fact very characteristic of the history of the New England colonies and one that caused constant political uneasiness and was the subject of a fair-sized literature. We are to remember that money, as one understands the circulating medium by which wealth conveniently expresses itself, was not very plentiful with the men that settled New England nor could it have been of much use had they brought a great deal with them.

Wealth in a money shape is never the characteristic of an emigrant body. Another fact to be remembered is that the soil of New England was not so fat as that of the mother country, and on the other hand the climate exhibited greater extremes. In their day the world had not discovered, save here and there, that there is a quasi-independent source of wealth in manufactures; the great discoveries in mechanics were yet to come and to change profoundly the social and economic fabrics of the world. But the prime fact to be remembered concerning the men and women that fixed their abodes in the northeastern part of what is now the United States was that they fixed that abode on account of an idea; and that idea was not connected with making money.

The opening sentences of Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" describe the purpose of the first New Englanders and

tell in words that have much of stately beauty how an idea, not material in texture but lofty above gross things, impelled these men "to leave the pleasant land of England." They did this that undisturbed they might pursue that scheme of life which, however it may have been sometimes twisted to mistaken uses or preached more than practiced in some cases, has to this day remained the clear and shining pattern upon which the most wholesome social conduct in America is fashioned.

But as the little communities waxed more prosperous and spread their boundaries, as trade increased and commodities passed from hand to hand more freely and in greater masses, money became more necessary and the need grew quicker than the knowledge how to supply it in the shape of currency. Nathaniel Ward, in the "Simple Cocker of Aggawam," at which the reader has already glanced, said in speaking of time, that it had "neither Politics nor Ethics, good nor evil in it; it is an empty thing, as empty as a New England purse, and emptier it cannot be." His pamphlet was printed at London in 1647, and as he was a Puritan and a friend to those of the Massachusetts Bay colony, he wrote these words in no malicious mood.

New English purses were thin, there is no denying that; and though they were in a fair way to be comfortably filled in a short time, they were to be subject to vicissitudes until some stable system of currency was established, an event that did not take place in Massachusetts until 1749 under Thomas Hutchinson's guidance.

The causes that led to the measure of reform achieved by Hutchinson may be said to have been more than one, but one cause, and perhaps the main, was that the provincial legislature got into the way of raising the wind by paper currency, the effects of which Massachusetts and the rest of New England felt for a great many years.

We can best give the reader a notion of how this mission of paper began, by referring to specific documents. Bound up with Nathaniel Ward's pamphlet as it is spread before us, is a tract entitled "An Account of the Late Action of the New Englanders Under the Command of Sir William Phips Against the French at Canada." This is the unsuccessful expedition that Phips led against Quebec and the account is written by Maj.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 7—In a New Position.

TO the worker who takes up a new line of work, one condition of mind is particularly necessary in addition to the usual qualifications of industry, judgment, fidelity, promptness, etc. This quality is a reasonable humbleness of spirit—a willingness to be rid of all habits of thought or action which in any way conflict with the demands of the new line of work. This means a genuine desire to learn all that his superiors and assistants in the new situation are willing to impart.

Many a man has failed to make good in a new position because he brings along such a heavy load of himself, his own notions, prejudices, conceit and pride of intellect, that there is little space in the man's mental make-up in which to absorb the knowledge of his new line of work. His co-workers know what should be done and how to do it. They try to teach the new man; but the man, not being teachable and being so set in the idea of establishing a personal superiority (which his work does not prove), fails to take in the kindly assistance, flounders around in his own limited orbit of thought and

finally "quits the job," blaming every other man in the place for the failure.

Another man with a more humble and more manly spirit will tell his employers, when negotiating for the work, the truth about his experience. He candidly tells them that he is willing to empty his mind of all his old notions and theories that may conflict with the demands of the work, and gladly learn and practise the ways of "the house." Then when he commences his work, he keeps his ears open for advice, his eyes open for observation. He finds many generous helpers on all sides to post, warn and guide him.

All he needs is to listen, and work, work. Instead of trying to show his new fellows what a big or fine man he is, he does his level best to conform to the demands of the new position in humility of spirit, frankly speaks out his appreciation of every mark of assistance received, and lets his work declare his true worth. Humility of spirit, honesty of purpose, generous and steady work, obedience and gratitude will help the new worker to fit into his niche, and adorn it with that for which "the boss" is always looking—good, practical results.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. BOSTON—Montgomery & Stone. CASTLE SQUARE—"Merchant of Venice." COLONIAL—The "Arcadians." B. N. KLEIN—Vanderbilt. MAJESTIC—The "Prison of Pilsen." BRUNNEN—"Ann Boyd." TREMONT—Richard Carle.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. "Carmen," "Aboyn opera company."

Leading Events in Athletic World

COLLEGE ATHLETES COMPETE TODAY IN BIG DUAL CONTESTS

Harvard-Yale, Cornell-Princeton and Syracuse-Michigan Will Draw the Most Interest.

MAINE STATE MEET

MAINE COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.

1905-Bowdoin	99
1906-Bowdoin	108
1907-Bowdoin	71
1908-Bowdoin	69
1909-Bowdoin	75
1910-Bowdoin	92 1/2
1911-Bowdoin	86
1912-Maine	90
1913-Bowdoin	67
1914-Bowdoin	64
1915-Bowdoin	59
1916-Maine	51
1917-Maine	61 1/2
1918-Bowdoin	68
1919-Bowdoin	68
1920-Bowdoin	40

Track and field athletes of the big universities will have a busy time today, and the result of the various dual meets is expected to give an additional line on the showing which will be made in the big intercollegiate contest on Soldiers field May 26 and 27. This is especially true of the Harvard-Yale, Princeton-Cornell meets, as three of these teams are figured in as possible championship winners.

Harvard and Yale meet at New Haven, and while the Yale team is generally considered as slightly better than the crimson athletes, upsets have been so frequent this year that few are willing to say just what the final score will be. Yale was picked to win the meet with Princeton last Saturday, but lost through the failure of Chisholm to make good in the hurdles, and should any such slips occur this afternoon, they will prove costly to the blue athletes.

Princeton and Cornell are expected to have another close battle. Last year the tigers won by 60 to 56. Both of these colleges are represented by much better teams this year than last, and each college is expected to win but by the closest possible margin.

Syracuse will meet Michigan at Ann Arbor and eastern colleges will have their first chance to get a line on the western stars in competition with an eastern team. Syracuse won the indoor meet and although it is without the services of C. D. Reidpath, intercollegiate champion at the quarter-mile, Coach Keane expects to make a good showing.

The big meet in New England will be the Maine state intercollegiate championships at Waterville. Bates, University of Maine, Bowdoin and Colby all have strong teams this year, although the Bowdoin team is far behind that of last year. Bowdoin and Maine are the only two colleges that have ever won this championship and of the 10 held Bowdoin has taken 13 and Maine 2.

Columbia and Lafayette will meet in this dual meet. It is the first time that teams representing the institution have ever held a contest on the cinder path, although Columbia has for years played Lafayette at baseball. The Columbia team has been strengthened since it was defeated by Syracuse last week by the addition of W. C. Ross to the entries in the weight events. Harry Babcock, the captain of the Columbia team and national champion pole vaulter, will endeavor to set a new university record in the pole vault.

The Harvard and Yale freshmen teams will battle on Soldiers field. The Eli youngsters have not appeared in outside competition this spring, but from the performances of some of them in class meets they appear to have the advantage over the crimson beginners.

HARVARD NINE MEETS BROWN ON SOLDIERS FIELD

The Harvard varsity baseball team has one of the hardest games of the season this afternoon with Brown as the opponent. Brown has so far played 13 games of its schedule, only two of which have been lost. West Point defeated them 7 to 6 and Princeton 6 to 2. Brown, however, defeated Princeton earlier in the season 4 to 2. Of the teams which Harvard has played Brown defeated Bowdoin 6 to 2 and Trinity 9 to 0.

Captain Giles for the visitors will be unable to take part in the game and Durgin will play first in his place. Last year the Harvard team defeated Brown 6 to 1, with Captain McLaughlin in the box. In 1909 Brown won both the games played. Captain McLaughlin will pitch this afternoon in an effort to repeat his performance of last year. The batting orders:

HARVARD:	BROWN:
Rogers, rf.	... Crowther
Desha, ss.	... Duke
Foster, 2b.	... C. Snel
McLaughlin, p.	... B. Bargin
Clifford, cf.	... R. Nash
Hamm, lf.	... Taylor or Withers
Reese, c.	... H. Hoff
Coon, 3b.	... Reilly
Wigglesworth or Babson, if.	... Warner or Clark

PLAY BALL
MONDAY AT 3:30
PITTSBURG
National League Grounds

DEFENDING SCULLING TITLE



(Copyrighted by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)
ERNEST BARRY CROSSING FINISH LINE IN RACE WITH W. ALBANY FOR ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON—The race for the English sculling championship took place over the usual Putney to Mortlake course on the Thames. The competitors, whose record and photographs have already appeared in the Monitor, were Ernest Barry, the holder, and William Albany. In challenging the holder it was generally regarded that Albany had set himself a big task. And so it proved, but he made a good show, and we may expect to hear more of him in the future.

Ernest Barry, whose name is well known in connection with his race for the world's championship on the Zambesi last autumn, sculled in his usual excellent style combined with clever judgment. Shortly after Hammersmith bridge, at which point Albany was leading (in 9m. 5s.), Barry drew up to and passed his opponent with great ease, rowing in that attractive style for which he is famous. After Chiswick steps (reached in 14m. 24s.) Barry increased his lead of one length, and drew away steadily, winning eventually by seven lengths. An interesting fact is that both of his races for the championship, viz. against George Towns and W. Albany, Barry has passed his opponent at Chiswick eyot, allowing him to hold the lead till about half way up the eyot, which is reached in about 13 or 14 minutes.

The time for the race was 23m. 2s., which was some way behind record time of 21m. 12-2-5s. (by Barry in 1908), but there was not much of a stream running to help the boats. An enthusiastic and large crowd witnessed the race, which was the first of its kind held for three years.

MRS. ROSS BEATS MISS CAMPBELL

LONDON—Mrs. Ross, who has held the British woman's golf championship title three times, defeated Miss Dorothy Campbell, the American and Canadian champion, Friday in a preliminary tournament to the championship on the links of the Royal Port Rush Golf Club, in Ireland. The round ended all square, but on playing the nineteenth hole Mrs. Ross ran down in four splendid strokes.

Miss Campbell, who won the American championship two years in succession, is also a former holder of both the British and Scotch titles.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
Pittsburgh	14	9	699	703
New York	14	9	699	619
Cincinnati	11	8	579	560
Chicago	10	11	542	579
Boston	8	18	348	389
St. Louis	7	13	359	316
Brooklyn	6	18	250	323

RESULTS FRIDAY.

Cincinnati 13, Boston 3.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh 9, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
Brooklyn	12	5	688	613
Lowell	11	5	688	528
Worcester	11	5	688	528
Lynn	8	8	500	500
Haverhill	6	10	375	385
Fall River	4	12	250	260
New Bedford	4	12	250	271

RESULTS FRIDAY.

Worcester 7, Lynn 1.
Haverhill at Brooklyn.
Lowell 6, Lowell 1.
New Bedford 4, Fall River 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Lowell at Worcester.
Haverhill at Brooklyn.
Fall River at New Bedford.
Worcester at Lynn.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Toronto 6, Newark 5.
Montreal 3, Jersey City 2.
Rockford 3, Baltimore 7.
Buffalo 5, Providence 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Montgomery 8, Atlanta 6.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 2.
Chattanooga 4, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 3.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Holbrook 4, New Haven 4.
Springfield 5, Northampton 0.
New Britain 5, Waterbury 1.
Hartford 4, Bridgeport 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City 6, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 5, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 5, Minneapolis 2.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 7.

JURY FINDS FOR J. M. WARD.
NEW YORK—John M. Ward, famous as manager and captain of the New York Nationals, and now a lawyer and golfer, came out victorious Friday in his suit for libel against Byron Bancroft Johnson, president of the American League of Baseball Clubs. After a deliberation of a little over an hour the jury in the United States circuit court gave Ward \$1000 damages of the \$50,000 asked.

YALE VARSITY CREW EXPECTS HARD RACE WITH PENNSYLVANIA

Meets Quaker Eight on Connecticut River at Springfield in First Race There Since 1877.

ONLY TWO VETERANS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—All preparations are completed for the great race between the Yale and Pennsylvania varsity crews on the Connecticut river here this afternoon. Hundreds of Yale boys arrived in the city last night, and a special train from New Haven brought a large number this morning. The course is two miles long, extending from the quarry club at the starting line in the northern part of the city to the Boston & Albany railroad bridge.

The Pennsylvania crew has been over the course for three days and the men seemed pleased with conditions. The Yale men will go over the course this afternoon, returning from practice directly to the starting line. The race will start at 5 o'clock, and should be a fast one, as conditions are ideal, the crews having a strong current to help them and no rough water at any time.

It is the first time in the history of the Yale varsity crew that they have entered a dual race with the University of Pennsylvania. It is also the first race that a Yale crew has rowed on the Connecticut since she was defeated by Harvard there in 1877.

The Yale eight, though exceptionally heavy, is showing far poorer form at present than was expected earlier in the season. With the exception of Captain Frost, bow, Van Sinderen, stroke, and Van Blaricum, No. 7, the boat is made up entirely of new material. Although Yale began rowing this spring with six veterans in the first boat, they have been forced to drop off gradually until but three remain. Colburn and Bogue, said to be two of the best oarsmen in college, have been out of condition all winter and have not been able to get back. Moreover, Buckingham and Baker, both of the varsity eight last year, have been forced to give up rowing. Walker, captain of the freshmen eight last year, who was generally conceded a place in the first boat this year, is out, and Appleton, whom Coach Kennedy said earlier in the season was the best stroke in Yale, is far from being in condition to row. Consequently Yale's chances of victory over Pennsylvania and Harvard are much lessened.

The make-up of the eight that will row tomorrow is as follows: Stroke, H. Van Sinderen '11; 7, Van Blaricum '11; 6, Oldenburg '12; 5, Adams '12; 4, Philbin '13; 3, Romeyn '12; 2, Field '11; bow, Frost '11; coxswain, Barnum '11.

Oldenburg, Adams, Philbin, Romeyn and Barnum were on the freshmen crew last year, while this is Field's first year at rowing. Captain Frost and Van Blaricum have both served in the varsity crew two years and Van Sinderen has had one year's experience.

Today's race is the first real test that the Yale crew has been put to this season. That the crew is weaker this year than in former years is evident, but what her strength really is is yet a matter of conjecture. The recent races between the first and second crews have been rather discouraging, because for the first time in many years the second crew repeatedly has been victorious. The Pennsylvania race is considered a mere incident in Yale's crew routine, but it promises to be a beginning of a new era of Yale rowing. It is hoped that in the future at least three big races will be held annually, probably with Pennsylvania, Princeton and Harvard, contrary to the usual custom of having the one big race with Harvard. The authorities are confident that such a schedule would result in more enthusiasm and better crews at Yale. At present, however, the coming race with Harvard is the topic of greatest interest among Yale's followers, the prospects of which are at present not at all bright.

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.
Harvard vs. Brown.
Yale vs. Pennsylvania.
Dartmouth vs. Williams.
Princeton vs. Cornell.
Columbia vs. Lafayette.
Annapolis vs. Old Dominion.
West Point vs. Trinity.
Holy Cross vs. Tufts.
Wesleyan vs. New York University.
Boston University vs. Ford Stroum.
Norwich vs. Middlebury.
New Hampshire State vs. Connecticut.
Union vs. Colgate.
Harvard 1914 vs. St. George's school.
Yale 1914 vs. Williston academy.
Andover vs. Cheshire academy.
Exeter vs. Lowell textile.
Princeton 1914 vs. Central high.
Brown 1914 vs. Durfee high.
Harvard 1914 vs. Newton high.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.

	G.	A.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Engle, 3b.	24	13	32	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Specker, 2b.	23	8	19	27	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Williams, 1b.	22	8	19	27	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Verkes, 2b.	21	12	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood, p.	17	15	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carrigan, c.	11	3	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Knapp, 1b.	10	12	20	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Verkes, 2b.	7	14	18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lewis, lf.	23	8	14	20	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nannamaker, c.	11	37	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madden, c.	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pape, p.	6	14	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karper, p.	6	14	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collins, 1b.	3	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hal, c.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wagner, ss.	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kellogg, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. Smith, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turner, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F. Smith, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	23	734	110	202	50	31	26	10	6	275	572	301	46	949

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES.

	G.	A.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Miller, rf.	22	30	11	32	3	5	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Griffin, 1b.	21	33	6	18	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perdue, 2b.	20	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flaherty, p.	6	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goode, cf.	18	69	13	22	7	1	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Herzog, ss.	25	90	14	27	7	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartigan, 1b.	20	46	12	12	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tenney, 3b.	25	93	15	27	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweeney, 2b.	23	93	11	22	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown, p.	23	16	26	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Radice, 1b.	16	36	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clarke, lf.	23	97	14	21	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spratt, 2b.	18	35	28	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thayer, p.	10	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Curtis, p.	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parson, p.	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erley, p.	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mattern, p.	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Froek, p.	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burke, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Collops, lf.	5	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McTigue, p.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	25	860	117	234	24	26	46	13	10	260	679	380	62	944

TAYLOR SELLS FRANK SMITH.
President John I. Taylor of the Boston Americans sold Frank Smith, who figured in the Lord-McConnell trade of a year ago with the Chicago Americans, to the Cincinnati team Friday.

HILDEBRANDT'S.
New 64-page catalogue is now ready. Contains a high class line of Rods, Reels, Lines, etc. In addition to the regular line of spinners. Send for Catalogue "C."

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THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO.
Dorchester, Mass.

AWNINGS. Send postal or Tel. For H.113 320, and we will send you with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

DARTMOUTH EASILY BEATS TECHNOLOGY IN DUAL TRACK MEET

New Hampshire Boys Make Three New College Records, While Boston Athletes Get Six New Ones.

BALL WINS TWO-MILE

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College followers expect their varsity track team to add another New England intercollegiate Association title to their credit next Saturday following their brilliant victory over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team here Friday by a score of 81 to 45. Technology has been considered Dartmouth's most dangerous rival, and the way the New Hampshire boys ran away with the Boston athletes forecasts in Dartmouth's eyes an easy victory in the big meet.

A feature of the meet Friday was the numerous college records broken by both Dartmouth and Technology, the former doing this in the mile, shotput and two-mile. The local mile was reduced from 4m. 32-4-5s. to 4m. 28s., the shotput raised from 40ft. 9in. to 41ft. 8 1/2 in., two-mile run from 10m. 8s. to 10m. 4-2-5s. The 220-yard and 100-yard dash records were equalled.

Technology reduced six of her records, the hammer, shotput, discus, pole vault, quarter and half-mile runs. The new Technology records are: Hammer, Metcalf, 130ft. 10 1/2 in.; shotput, Chamberlain, 41ft. 15 1/2 in.; discus, Chamberlain, 118ft. 5in.; pole vault, Salisbury, 11ft. 7 1/2 in.; quarter mile, Guething, 50-4-5s.; half-mile, White, 1m. 38s.

Probably the biggest surprise of the meet was Ball's victory in the two-mile run. Technology had it easily up to the last half lap, when Ball, who was trailing last in line, suddenly passed the others. The summary:

100-yard dash—Won by Wilkins, Dartmouth, second, Russell, Dartmouth; third, Wilson, Technology. Time 10s.
220-yard dash—Won by Russell, Dartmouth; second, Wilkins, Technology; third, Wilkins, Dartmouth. Time 22s.
High hurdles—Won by Smith, Dartmouth; second, Cummings, Technology; third, Seaver, Dartmouth. Time 10 3/5s.
440-yard run—Won by Guething, Technology; second, Russell, Dartmouth; third, Seaver, Dartmouth. Time 50 4-5s.
880-yard run—Won by White, Technology; second, Russell, Dartmouth; third, Seaver, Dartmouth. Time 1m. 38s.
1 mile run—Won by Noyes, Dartmouth; second, Cummings, Technology; third, Wilkins, Dartmouth. Time 4m. 28s.
Low hurdles—Won by Cummings, Technology; second, Russell, Dartmouth; third, Seaver, Dartmouth. Time 30 4-5s.
Two-mile run—Won by Ball, Dartmouth; second, Smith, Technology; third, Clark,

Furs Stored and Insured
Cleaning and small repairs without charge.
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL
SUMMER PRICES.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Furs Stored and Insured
Cleaning and small repairs without charge.
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL
SUMMER PRICES.
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Great Activity in the Departments of Suits, Dresses, and Coats

It is late for the Suit business, but those who have waited now get them in many instances at Half Price.

Although at the very height of the Dress season, this is an unusual year and hundreds of new dresses will be offered at the same great reductions as on Suits.

Coats—Also at the height of the season for tourists, steamer and dress coats, the great values offered were purchased in connection with the Suits at the same discounts.

More than Three Hundred and Fifty Fine Waists at 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00

The values are 8.00, 12.50 and up to 18.50
This lot includes about 185 Waists of white French Voile and Batiste in an assortment that is most unusual as there are no two waists of a kind.

Also, about 200 Chiffon and Voile Waists in attractive color combinations, trimmed with Irish and Cluny lace.

White Batiste and Mull Waists

At 3.75, usually 5.00 and 6.00. A special lot of nearly a hundred waists of fine batistes and mulls, beautifully trimmed with valenciennes laces and Swiss embroideries.

Usual Values 35.00, 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 60.00, 70.00 to 80.00 All Priced

Suits. There are hundreds of Suits in this sale of which the following are representative examples: 25 beautiful Trimmed Suits worth 58.00, for 25.00; about 88 tailored Serge and Mixture Suits worth 25.00 to 40.00, for 16.50; three or four very expensive Imported Suits which cost to land 150.00 each, for 35.00; five or six black Serge Suits, handsomely trimmed, worth 58.00, for 25.00; a black Voile Suit, braided, worth 80.00, for 35.00; and a haid trimmed Satin Suit worth 95.00, for 35.00; two fine serge Dress Suits worth 100.00, for 35.00.

Coats. There are three tan Mixture Coats worth 35.00, for 16.50; an elaborately embroidered Moire Silk Coat worth 85.00, for 35.00; several black Broadcloth Coats worth 50.00 and 55.00, for 35.00; three or four white Serge Coats worth 25.00, for 16.50; a natural Pongee Coat worth 35.00, for 16.50; six or seven Voile Silk and Satin Coats, beautifully braided and embroidered, worth 75.00 and 80.00, for 35.00; a green Polo Coat worth 60.00, for 25.00, and many other pieces of equally interesting values.

Dresses. There are hundreds of Dresses in the sale and the following give a fair idea of the values—three or four Chiffon Dresses, worth 75.00, for 35.00; twelve imported embroidered Crepe Dresses worth 65.00, for 25.00; there are 25 or 30 Foulard Dresses, worth 35.00 to 45.00, for 16.50 and 25.00; over 80 embroidered French Voile Dresses, elaborately embroidered in self colors, worth 35.00, for 16.50; a few white Serge Dresses worth 85.00, for 25.00, and Beaded Chiffon Dresses worth 75.00, for 35.00.

There is one lot alone in this sale of about 50 Dresses of Voiles, Embroidered Chiffons over Silks, Foulards, etc., in a great variety of the newest styles, all at one price. Originally worth from 25.00 to 45.00. They are all marked at 16.50

16.50

25.00

35.00

18.50 and 22.50 Foulard Dresses 10.75

Dress and Tailored Hats at 10.00 and 7.50

THE DRESS HATS comprise Tagal, Yeddo, English, Italian, Neapolitan and Jap braids with French flowers, wings, fancy feathers, uncurled ostrich, ribbons and velvets. Values 20.00 to 30.00. Price 10.00.

THE TAILORED HATS include turbans, pokes, medium and large-brimmed hats, and various other styles, with velvet, ribbon, wing and fancy feather trimmings. Values 15.00 and 20.00. Price 7.50.

Beautifully Hand-Embroidered French Underwear Belated Shipments 1-3 to 1-2 Less The Usual Prices

French Chemises

Floral designs in hand work

125 French Chemises, a variety.....	1.25	.75
240 French Chemises, 4 styles.....	1.50 and 1.75	.95
150 French Chemises, 3 styles.....	2.00 and 2.50	1.35
200 French Chemises, 2 styles.....	3.50	2.25

French Combinations

250 French Combinations.....	3.00	1.50
225 French Combinations.....	5.00	2.90
140 French Combinations.....	7.50	3.75
200 French Drawers.....	1.25	.75
100 French Drawers.....	2.50	1.50

Remember every piece is hand embroidered, and all are of French Nainsook. Nearly all of the lots are hand made.

Hand-Made French Night Gowns

200 French Night Gowns.....	2.25 and 2.50	1.25
300 French Night Gowns.....	3.50 and 4.00	2.50

Remarkable Sale of Women's White Gloves

Large purchases of New White French Glace, White Chamois, White Silk and other White Gloves, all specially priced, and many at large reductions from the regular prices as this is Chandler & Co.'s special offering of Gloves for Graduation.

These Gloves are from makers who today are put to it to turn out gloves enough to fill their orders at regular prices, the demand is so great for their special qualities, but who always co-operate with Chandler & Co. in their glove sales, and give them special values.

300 PRS. WHITE 12 & 16-BUT. GLACE KID.....	VALUE 2.50 to 3.50, at	1.95
350 PRS. WHITE 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.15, at	.85
250 PRS. WHITE CAPE SPEAR EMB. GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.50, at	1.00
300 PRS. WHITE 2-CLASP FRENCH KID GLOVES.....	VALUE 1.50, at	1.15
350 PRS. WHITE KID PIQUE GLOVES.....	VALUE 2.00, at	1.45
300 PRS. WHITE 8-BUT. WASH. CHAMOIS GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	1.50
250 PRS. WHITE 12-BUT. CHAMOIS GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	2.00
200 PRS. WHITE WASHABLE DOESKIN GLOVES.....	SPECIAL at	2.50

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

600 Prs. White 16-Button 1.00 Silk Gloves 79c

Paris point embroidered backs; silk covered clasps, double-tipped fingers, extra heavy quality, Milanese silk. Over 600 pairs in this lot.

Foulard Silks

1-8 the usual prices on Dress Patterns of double width Foulard Silk
All most effective styles in navy, brown, rose, sage, reseda, burgundy and rose.

15 Dress Patterns—Values 9.00 and 12.00 for 3.95
30 Dress Patterns—Values 12.00 and 15.00 for 4.95
40 Dress Patterns—Values 15.00 and 18.00 for 6.95

Foulards, Water-Spot-Proof Finish
Positively This Season's Best Designs
More than 50 styles to choose from, and fully three quarters of the lot are in the best shades of navy blue, old blue and black. The assortment of designs is most extensive. These silks usually sell for 85c and 1.00 the yard, but are in this sale at 45c and 65c

Exceptionally Low Prices on Fine Wash Goods and White Goods

59c for 65c and 75c all wool Challies, with and without borders, all new this season and all in desirable colorings.
55c for 87c St. Gall Swiss Muslins, all colors as well as white grounds with colored dots and figures.
75c for 1.00 White Embroidered Dotted Voiles, fine sheer quality, 30 in. wide.
1.98 for 12-yard pieces of White Mercerized Nainsook, worth 2.75 (manufacturer's cuts) of imported English make, permanent finish.
59c for White French Costume Linen, 46 in. wide, heavy weave and soft finish.
37c for new French Satines, 32 in. wide, beautifully finished, in all new shades and desirable patterns.

37 1/2c and 50c Hosiery Marked 3 Pairs for 95c

A fortunate purchase from an importer who was overstocked in some lines, which he closed out at large price concessions:
300 Pairs Ingrain Lisle Thread and 80c Lisle Hosiery, in new tan shades, double-garter tops, 3 pairs for 95c—usually 50c and 50c pair.
150 Pairs Imported Ingrain Lisle Thread Hosiery, pure white, double-garter tops, 3 pairs for 85c—usually 50c pair.
25 Pairs Hermandorf Lisle Thread Hosiery, plain black, gauze weights, double-garter tops, 3 pairs for 95c—usually 50c pair.

472 Pieces of Jewelry to Be Sold at 85c

75 Imported Belt Buckles, German silver, gun metal and French gilt, worth 2.50 to 4.50.
500 Pendants, set with semi-precious stones, worth 3.50 to 5.00.
43 Brooch Pins, in amethyst, sapphires, topaz, worth 2.50 to 3.75.
26 Rhinestone Bar Pins, set in silver, worth 1.00 to 2.75.
115 Bar Pins, jeweled with assorted semi-precious stones, worth 2.00 to 3.00.
95 Collar Pins, set with jewels, enamel, etched, worth 1.50.
15 French Novelty Collar Pins, worth 2.00.

H. L. STIMSON, NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, GOES IN AT ONCE

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson of New York, the newly selected secretary of war to succeed Jacob M. Dickinson, will come to Washington next week, it was said today.

Announcement of Mr. Dickinson's resignation and the selection of Mr. Stimson as his successor was made at the White House on Friday night. Mr. Dickinson's resignation will become effective immediately upon the qualification of Mr. Stimson.

The understanding here is that Mr. Stimson will take the oath of office and enter upon his new duties the latter part of next week. Mr. Taft will confer with Mr. Stimson in New York on Sunday, when the exact date of the change at the head of the war department will be determined.

The resignation of Secretary Dickinson marks the second break in President Taft's cabinet. Richard A. Ballinger handed in his resignation as secretary of the interior on April 7 and was succeeded a week later by Walter L. Fisher of Illinois.

Secretary Dickinson gives business reasons as his motive for retiring from the cabinet. While there have been reports from time to time in the last year that Mr. Dickinson contemplated returning to private life the official announcement of his resignation came as a surprise to official and political Washington.

Mr. Stimson's nomination will give New York two places in the cabinet, George W. Wickersham of that state now holding the office of attorney-general.

The official correspondence given out at the White House shows that Secretary Dickinson presented his letter of resignation to the President on April 23. The President accepted the resignation on May 8, Mr. Taft having arranged in the meantime for the appointment of

SECRETARY OF WAR AND HIS NEWLY NAMED SUCCESSOR



(Copyright by Moffett Studio, Chicago.)
JACOB M. DICKINSON, RETIRING.



HENRY L. STIMSON, APPOINTED.

Mr. Stimson. Mr. Dickinson's letter to the President follows:

"Dear Mr. President: As my affairs have recently so changed as to require my personal attention in Tennessee, I herewith tender my resignation as secretary of war to take effect as soon as may be compatible with the public interest. I cannot express to you how much I appreciate the honor and confidence which you have bestowed upon me and the uniform kindness with which you have always treated me.

"The memory of having enjoyed the privilege of being associated with you and my colleagues of the cabinet in the discussion of so many great questions affecting the welfare of our country will

always be cherished by me as inestimable.

"With all good wishes for you and with the hope that one so able, patriotic and devoted may long be spared for the services of his country, I am, very sincerely,
"J. M. DICKINSON."

The President replied as follows:
"My Dear Secretary Dickinson: I have your letter of resignation and am very sorry that the personal considerations, as you have explained them at length to me, leave me no alternative and require me to accept it. Since you wrote your letter you have signified to me that if I thought your leaving the war department would embarrass me in view of conditions in Mexico you would request to be allowed

to sacrifice your personal interests and continue in office.

"While I fully appreciate the high sense of duty that prompts your offer I am glad to say that recent developments indicate that no crisis is likely to arise making your withdrawal now any more of an embarrassment than at a later date or justifying my asking from you a sacrifice.

"In consenting to a severance of our official relations I wish to tell you how satisfactory your administration of your great department has been. It involved the care and control of the army, the government of the Philippines and Porto Rico, the construction of the Panama canal, and incidentally the government of the canal zone. In every way your work has been admirable and entitles you to the gratitude of your countrymen.

"Personally I wish to thank you for what you have done and for your inviolable sense of loyalty to the administration and to express my deep regret that our delightful intimacy growing out of our official family relation is to end.

"I sincerely hope that you may be able to achieve success in the important personal business that now claims your earnest effort. Believe me that you carry with you the private life my high respect and affectionate regret. Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

It was explained in behalf of Mr. Dickinson that most of his private fortune is invested in a coal company in Tennessee. The concern was recently placed in the hands of a receiver. In order to protect his interest Mr. Dickinson decided to resign. It is his purpose to return to his home in Tennessee.

White House officials made it known that Mr. Taft selected Mr. Stimson for the war portfolio on his own motion. The President has a high regard for the New York man, whose record in the office of United States district attorney for New York was recognized by Mr. Taft in the campaign last year. Otto T. Barnard, candidate for mayor against W. J. Gaynor, was under consideration for the appointment for a time.

NEW YORK—Henry L. Stimson said today that he had received the appointment of secretary of war from the President on Thursday and that he

would accept it. He will leave for Washington just as soon as he can straighten out his affairs in New York.

Mr. Stimson first came to general public notice in January, 1906, when President Roosevelt appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. He had begun his law experience in 1891 as a clerk in the office of Senator Root's firm, Root & Clark, and two years later had become a member of the firm, later to be known as Winthrop & Stimson. Mr. Root left the firm in 1899 to become secretary of war, taking the portfolio which 12 years later his young partner receives.

The three years which Mr. Stimson spent in the office of United States district attorney were notable for the number of government prosecutions. The sugar trust frauds were foremost on the list, along with the prosecution of several railroads for "drawbacks" given to the same trust. Some \$3,000,000 was returned to the government as a result of the fraud prosecutions and nearly \$400,000 was collected in fines for rebating.

It was under Mr. Stimson's administration also that E. H. Harriman was made to testify concerning his railroad operations and that Charles W. Morse was convicted of misapplication of funds of the National Bank of North America.

Mr. Stimson resigned soon after President Taft was inaugurated, but continued the prosecution of the sugar fraud cases as special counsel. When the Saratoga convention last summer was brought under the control of Colonel Roosevelt Mr. Stimson received the nomination for Governor.

Mr. Stimson was born on Sept. 21, 1867, the son of Lewis A. Stimson and Candace Wheeler. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover and was graduated from Yale in 1888 with honors. His law course he took at Harvard law school. He was married at New Haven on July 6, 1893, to Mabel Wellington White.

Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Charity Organization Society, of which he is vice-president, the City and State bar associations, and the Century, University, Union League and Yale clubs. His homes are at 276 Lexington avenue and Port Washington, L. I.

SALEM BANK MOVES INTO NEW HOME



Merchants Bank building is of brick with granite and white sandstone trimming.

OPEN NEW SALEM BANK BUILDING TO THE PUBLIC VIEW

SALEM, Mass.—The last of a group of new homes for the Salem banks—that of the Merchants National Bank—is open for public inspection today and the bank officials expect to be ready for business at the new establishment Monday morning.

The new bank building is on Essex street next to the Salem theater and is one of the finest in New England. It will be used exclusively for banking purposes. It has an imposing exterior of brick with granite and white sandstone trimming. The interior is of marble of beautiful tints with polished mahogany woodwork. The walls and ceilings are frescoed and tiled.

The Merchants bank was established

in 1811 and has for years been one of the leading financial institutions of Salem. The new building, besides affording suitable accommodations for the bank's steadily growing business, marks the one hundredth anniversary of incorporation. Henry M. Batchelder is president, Josiah H. Gifford, cashier; Frank A. Brooks, assistant cashier.

MIDDLEBORO QUILTS TRAINING TEACHER

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The local school board has voted to abolish its teachers' training class in June. The town has been training teachers by practical work in the schools for the past few years but it has been decided that the plan is not a success and that in the future the aspirants should train in higher institutions.

MOLIERE SHOWS MANNERS CLEARLY

Men and Women Who Borrowed Graces of High-Life Were Especial Targets of Master Comedian's Wit.

CREAM tarts; my word! cream tarts," was the criticism of a certain lordly duke upon Moliere's "Ecole des Femmes," who recognized himself in the fatuous marquis of the piece. Meeting Moliere a day or so after in the antechamber of the King he seized the actor round the neck as if to embrace him and rubbed his face with excessive warmth over the ducal buttons on his portly front, crying, "Cream tarts, Moliere!"

Moliere had the best possible preparation for becoming a painter of the manners and morals of his time. He knew all classes of society, people and court alike. He was a child of that bourgeoisie life of the olden Paris whose virtues he afterward celebrated in the vain hope of bringing it again into existence. He was son and grandson of upholsterers, and through the connection of his father with the court he barely missed being made a valet de chambre. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but as Le Breton remarks (De Jullienne History of French Literature) it was his grandfather who led him astray from these paths of promise by taking him as a lad so often to the theater. Grandfathers are proverbial for spoiling children. Moliere determined to be an actor and joined a company of folk who were trying to start a theater. They did not succeed, and after an enforced tour of the province they returned to Paris, where by great good fortune they had a hearing one day at the Louvre. The play was a failure, but at its close Moliere came forward and with certain graceful compliments to the King offered to present a little comedy such as had been a success elsewhere—his own writing, of course. This was accepted and heard with such pleasure that he was thenceforth an attaché of the court.

And now he had every opportunity to observe the foibles and follies of high life. He has been commiserated by many for having to place his genius at the command of a king, to flatter and fawn while his artist discernment must have shown him the fundamentally base character of Louis XIV. But other biographers affirm that Moliere really admired the king, was impressed by the royal abilities, and that the demand upon him for so many lighter works, dashed off to meet the whim of the hour, really was an advantage to his art, as a relief from the serious study which he gave to the greater plays.

However that may be, France has in the plays of Moliere such a picture of contemporary manners and moods, habits of doing and thinking, as perhaps exists in such fullness in no other country's literature. Shakespeare's figures are for all time; they are people of all the world, and their stories may be and actually often are set anywhere outside England. Moliere's people are the French men and women he saw and studied. Whether it is some exquisite languishing lady of the court, some precieuse of the middle class, the insufferable countess of the country, who has spent two months in Paris and supposes that her neighbors must all wish to know as much as she

does, or the peasant in sabots who tells his troubles in a delectable patois, Moliere saw and heard the things he writes and gives them to us with the kindly yet keen humor and discernment which drew M. LeBreton's praise of him as a man "without vanity and without malice, though he was an author; simplicity itself, though he was an actor."

Moliere's output of work was tremendous, when we consider that during 14 years he wrote 29 pieces, beginning with "Precieuses Ridicules," 1659, and ending with "Malade Imaginaire," 1673. These works cover almost the whole range not only of society but of forms of dramatic art. He wrote in poetry and in prose, sometimes using both in one play. He wrote pure comedy, farce and serious drama. He wrote mythological pieces, pastorals and "heroiques." Some of his plays require constant action verging on horseplay, in others the action is reduced to almost nothing. Some of his plays tax the machinery of the stage to its utmost, while the mise en scene of "Le Misanthrope" requires only six chairs, three letters and some shoes, and another play one chair, a purse and some game counters. In some cases he observes the classic unities of time and place with utmost severity—as in "The Misanthrope," where the whole action takes place in Cellmene's salon. In "Don Juan," on the other hand, he has given us play after capricious in its change of scene as "Hamlet" or "Macbeth," and as romantic in its range as "Hernani" or "Ruy Blas!" Here all social conditions are gathered together in a single piece—quite at variance with the strict ruling of the French traditions. Tragedy and comedy mingle, the actual and the imaginary, beggars and companies of gallants, gardens and seacoast, palaces and forests, making such a kaleidoscope as scandalized the supporters of the "Pratique du Theatre."

His commentary on the manners of the great are sometimes set on the lips of the humble, with excellent effect. For example, a country fellow chances to observe the toilette of a grand seigneur and thus describes what he saw: "What a heap of things those great lords fasten to their persons, Charlotte. I should be lost in such a muddle! Looky, Charlotte, they have hair that is not fastened to their heads at all; they put it on after everything else, like a big wool bonnet. The shirt sleeves are so big that you and I could both get into one of them. For a coat they wear little armholes that only come to their waists; for a neckband they have great neckerchiefs with linen ruffles that hang down over their chest, . . . and ribbons, ribbons everywhere—even their shoes are fussed up with them."

This gentleman is described as going to the theater in a chair, for he will not expose his fuffy plumes to the rain nor his shoes to the mud. He takes his seat in the audience and proceeds to talk louder than the actors. Later, at the soiree, the courtier compliments madame in a stupid play on words, as "The people are looking at you from three miles away, for every one looks at you de

bon oeil" (with a friendly eye)—Bon-neuil being a town three miles from Paris.

For writers contemporary with Moliere only the court existed, but for him the world beyond was full of interesting things. He saw with especial clearness the bad influence which the court had on the middle-class. He painted the little merchant who ruined himself to be purveyor to M. le Duc or to Mme. la Comtesse and could never collect a cent. He showed the great merchant who retired on his fortune only to waste his substance trying to mimic the fashions of the great and the infatuated bourgeois would agree to anything to appear in the companionship of a marquis. Moliere showed the daughters and wives of the third estate whose highest ambition in 1660 was to hold a salon of wit, romantic and precieuse, and in 12 years later one of philosophical prudery.

The countess, who went to Paris for two months, returns to set her menage in the style of the great whom she has observed, from the narrow range of her third class boarding house. The farm boy is transformed into a "butler," and she surprises him and her maid by a new imperious and haughty manner, which costs the mistress a piece of china every day from the fright into which she sets her formerly happy serving folk. She calls these "belles manieres"—the ways of high life.

Finally when Moliere wished to state his views regarding the decadence of the stage or whatever corresponded to that theme in his title, he didn't let himself be betrayed into preaching. He writes a dainty little comedy, the "Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," where two sisters are shown, one Urania, of sober mien and wisdom of 30 years, the other a merry nymph whose sallies often require the wise sister to make big eyes at her. These two receive their friends and the piece is merely conversation, but it is talk so well simulated that one never gets the sense of a made-up occasion to air the author's theories. One is interested in his people and in what they say for their sake. One merry bit of byplay is rebuked for having admitted a lady to whom the mistress wished to say she was not at home. He says, "Well, I can go down and tell her you say you are not at home." But, of course the lady comes up, and as the page retires, a gentleman presents himself at the salon doorway. The page refuses him entry, the gentleman persists. The page says "If it is not polite to insist on entering in spite of a person." "But I wish to see your mistress." "She is not at home, I tell you." "But there she is, I can see her." "That is true, there she is, but just the same she is not at home."

This is a bit of nonsense which has grown stale in the years since, but it was no doubt funny enough in its day. It is quoted here to show the careful detail of Moliere's work, even when he was presumably most intent to tell the world something important about the dramatic art which he served so brilliantly.

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At Less Than ½ Price

15,000 Yards of Beautiful New Patterns Closed Out to Us at Practically Our Own Price

This purchase represents the entire stock of one of the largest Importers who thus disposed of his holdings before leaving for Europe to buy goods for next year.

This purchase has been divided into four lots, and makes, without exception, the greatest values in embroideries ever offered in Boston

Worth 1.50 to 3.00 a Yard

AT 69c YD.

This lot includes 45-inch Flouncings, 27-inch Flouncings, Allovers, Edges, Galoons and Insertions.

Worth 1.00 to 1.50 a Yard

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This lot includes 45-inch Flouncings, 27-inch Flouncings, Allovers, Waist Frontings, Edges and Insertions.

Worth 62½c to 1.00 a Yard

AT 37½c YD.

This lot includes 27-inch Flouncings, Allovers, Corset Cover Flouncings, Edges and Insertions.

Worth 37½c to 62½c a Yard

AT 25c YD.

This lot includes 27-inch Flouncings, Corset Cover Flouncings, Skirtings, Edges and Insertions.

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Jordan Marsh Company

TRAVEL WARMED READ'S PATRIOTISM

Pennsylvania Poet Had to Wait for Approval of Critics Abroad Before He Could Find Honor at Home.

FIRST PAPER. THE county of Chester, Pa., has the honor of being the birthplace of two American poets, who, in their combined accomplishment, touched upon a very wide area of the circle of artistic expression.

Bayard Taylor was poet, traveler, journalist, diplomat and translator per excellence of "Faust," as well as an artist with his pencil, and in a certain original school-defying way, with his brush. Thomas Buchanan Read was poet, painter and sculptor.

The region about Chester county is permeated with historical associations. On one of its hills, Mount Joy, the entrenchments of Valley Forge were dug. Here lay the camps of Howe and Cornwallis. Paoli, a name of poignant memory in revolutionary annals, lies within its borders, and the whole history of this "garden spot" is brightly starred with the names of Pulaski, Steuben, Lafayette and others that cluster about the great name of Washington.

Ancestor Was Strategist

The Read family bore its part in this glorious history. The Rev. Thomas Read, the poet's grandfather, was a sturdy patriot, at one time shouldering a musket himself. But his best service to his country grew out of his chosen work.

In 1777 the American army was encamped in a dangerous position at Stanton, near Wilmington, where the reverend doctor was pastor of a Presbyterian church. It was folly to remain, yet the British army was near, and the road to retreat all unknown. Washington made preparations for departure, but could get no information how to proceed. Finally, at a council of war, anxiously considering what to do, one of his staff came in and said:

"I know a man who can extricate us." "Mount, and bring him without a moment's delay," commanded Washington.

The officer rode to the minister's house, routed him out of bed and brought him to the camp. Here he drew a plan on

paper of the adjacent country, with every byway of which his pastoral labors had made him acquainted.

With this plan for a guide, the army effected an immediate and perfectly safe retreat to Chadd's Ford.

Youth Imaginative

The farmhouse where Thomas Buchanan Read was born lies in what is called a "pocket" vale, surrounded by gently rolling hills, and with the Brandywine flashing its waters perhaps a mile away. The lane leading to the house was bordered with fruit trees, and a little garden in front furnished color to its gray stone walls.

One of Read's best known poems is a loving reminiscence of his birthplace:

"Between broad fields of wheat and corn is the lowly home where I was born; The peach-tree leans against the wall, And the woodbine wanders over all. There is the shaded doorway still,— But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

"There is the barn—and, as of yore, I can smell the hay from the open door, And see the busy swallow's throng, And hear the peewee's mournful song;

"There is the orchard—the very trees Where my childhood knew long hours of ease, And watched the shadowy moments run Till my life imbibed more shade than sun;

"There bubbles the shady spring below With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow; 'Twas there I found the calamus root, And watched the minnows poise and shoot, And heard the robin lave his wing. . . .

"O ye who daily cross the sill, Step lightly, for I love it still." On the small farm with its modest dwelling the family dwelt in peace and simple plenty, fulfilling traditions of uprightness and domestic religion. One of

the pleasantest recollections of the slim boy, whose somewhat rugged name became "Buch" in the home, is that when as a child he listened entranced to oft-told Bible stories, instead of feeling them to belong to a far off land, as most children do, he silently transferred them to the slopes and meadows about his home, and in his youthful ardor pictured the most sacred scenes of Palestine as having been enacted there in that beautiful Pennsylvania valley.

"For then my thoughts Were full of scriptural lore, oft heard at morn, And in the evening heard, until the place Became a Palestine, while o'er the hills The blue horizon compassed all the world."

Though he lived much of his life in Europe, his heart never strayed from these native scenes. In "The New Pastoral" he wrote:

"Fair Pennsylvania! than thy midland vales Lying 'twixt hills of green, and bound afar By billowy mountains rolling in the blue, No lovelier landscape meets the traveler's eye.

There Labor sows and reaps the sure reward, And Peace and Plenty walk amid the glow And perfume of full garners."

The Rhine, the Danube, the Po and the Seine had all shown him their treasures of grandeur and beauty and romantic lore, but to his loyal affection no one of them

"Is half so fair as thy broad stream, whose breast Is gemmed with many isles, and whose proud name Shall yet become among the names of rivers A synonym of beauty—Susquehanna!" Over and over again in his poetry one meets such expressions of constant home love as this:

"But where, fair land, thy smaller streams invite

With music among plenteous farms, I turn

As to a parent's fond embrace, and lay, Well pleased, my wayworn mantle by, and shed

With grateful heart, from off my weary feet.

The white dust gathered in the world's highway."

World Ventured On

The father of the little home passed out of it while the boys and girls were small, and the mother had scant store of worldly goods upon which to rear them. The custom of the family called for an education for the sons, but this could not be afforded, and as Buchanan was not fitted for farming, he was apprenticed to a tailor. Two years he spent in un congenial work, and then ran away. His friend and fellow artist, John R. Tait, has described this episode in picturesque terms that it is more just to quote than to paraphrase:

"On a spring morning of the year 1836 a tailor's apprentice woke from brief and quiet slumbers in a garret at Downing, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a boy of 14 years, slight and delicate looking for his years, with curling brown hair and large gray eyes. . . . Perhaps, had his lot been more comfortable the youth might have accepted it, but whether the impulse came from within or without, whether it was in aspiration or desperation, the boy revolted, and on the morning mentioned he rose in the gray dawn to pack the small bundle of his possessions and seek his future by flight into the outer world."

"He took a formal leave of his garret, the appearance of which remained impressed upon his memory—a low, bare room whose only furniture consisted of a bed, and a table made of a board placed across a barrel of charcoal; cold and dreary enough of a winter's night when the snow sifted through the crevices and the wind shrieked around the rafters."

"Still it had been, in a certain way, his home—a shelter and a refuge, at least, where he had dreamed his dreams, and murmured his prayers; and before he

quitted it, with a piece of charcoal from his table, he scrawled in large letters on the bare wall his P. P. C., with the instinct of a gentleman. Thomas Buchanan Read was the name he wrote, and before the sun arose he had left his native village forever.

"The boy walked to Philadelphia and there encountered many of the experiences that befall the homeless; but before the year was out he had gone to Cincinnati, where a married sister lived. Finding a home with her he went to school a little and worked with a stonemason, beginning his acquaintance with the sculptor's chisel by carving little stone 'angels' on memorial tablets."

Friends Encountered

Later, he learned sign-painting and worked at this and house painting. Higher capabilities were stirring within him, however, and he used every opportunity for self-culture, so that he came under the notice of the philanthropist, Nicholas Longworth, and by his help was enabled to begin work as a portrait painter.

In Boston, to which city he removed in 1841, he formed two friendships both of which greatly influenced his future. With Washington Allston he was on terms of discipleship, receiving both counsel and encouragement in his painting. Meanwhile, for some time, he had been writing poetry, and Longfellow entertained him at his Cambridge home, and on his part encouraged the budding poet, whose first verses appeared in the Boston Courier. In 1846, Longfellow wrote in his diary: "There is a great stampede on Parnassus at the present moment, a furious rushing to and fro of the steeds of Apollo. Emerson's poems, Read's poems, Channing's poems, —all in one month."

At first, except in a limited circle, Read's poems made little impression. What really fanned into flame the languid interest with which it was regarded in his own country, was the lavish praise bestowed upon a volume of poems issued in London in 1850 by a writer in the North British Review, now known to be Coventry Patmore. In those days

American criticism had not yet reached the point of having its own standards, writers and readers alike, with a few indignant exceptions, awaited with awe the dicta of English critics. This reviewer sent them word that within their borders was a bard whom the king delighted to honor; and straightway Read's books were looked up and read.

Very soon he won a place in the hearts of the people, as well as a name among poets.

Wandering Continued

No one seems to know why he left Boston for New York, but his removals were usually made with a view to some opportunity for progress, so it is not likely that this change was an exception. He had married while in Boston, and now Bayard Taylor accompanied him

and his wife to the conversaciones, literary dinners and receptions in which the New York literati of that day freely indulged. Bayard Taylor in a letter to his future wife, Mary Agnew, wrote of his first meeting with Read in Philadelphia:

"I called one morning at Graham's office. Just before entering the door, I thought involuntarily of T. B. Read, the poet and painter (thou hast, perhaps, seen something of him), and on going in I saw in the back part of the room a pale young man, with tender blue eyes and a dreamy expression of countenance. I knew at once this was Read, though I had never seen him. I went up and we were introduced, when the first words he said were: 'The minute you entered the door I knew you, although I had

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4.)

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MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY are now displaying MEN'S SUITS for present Spring wear, cut after the most stylish models and with all details of fit and finish carefully attended to.

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REFORM PERIOD OF BOSTON SCHOOLS CLOSED WITH COMPETITION PUT AMONG LESSER IDEALS

Since Philbrick's Time, to Finish Course and Win Public Approval for Work Well Done Has Been Aim Set Before Pupils.

PRIZE SYSTEM, WHICH ENDOWMENT KEEPS UP, APPLIED IN MODERN WAYS

WITH the air full of the excited buzz that attends the closing weeks of school comes the visions of diplomas, diplomas neatly rolled and tied with ribbons, heaps and heaps of them. They are as inseparable from the thought of graduation as the white frocks and fresh ribbons of the girls and the new black suits of the boys, yet they are not of ancient origin as connected with the Boston schools. It is barely possible that the Boston grandfather of a boy or girl graduating from school this year can show a parchment followed with age the exact counterpart of those to be so freely awarded next month, but the record goes no further than that. The first official mention we have of the diploma of graduation as connected with the Boston public schools is found in the minutes of the school committee for Jan. 27, 1863. It is as follows:

"Ordered, that hereafter a diploma be presented to every pupil graduating at the English high school and honorably completing its course of studies, and that the committee on that school be authorized to procure the engraving of such a diploma as they may deem suitable for the purpose."

On March 10 of the same year it is "Ordered, that the Latin school committee be authorized to prepare a form of diploma, in Latin, to be given to each graduate of the school."

Early Bequest Used

The Franklin medal was the first medal or reward of any kind given to pupils of the Boston schools of which we have any knowledge. It was instituted in 1791 by the will of Benjamin Franklin which reads:

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instruction in literature to the free grammar school established there. I therefore give £100 sterling to my executors; to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools, in my native town of Boston; to be by them, or by those persons or person, who shall have the superintendence or management of said school, put out at interest and so continued at interest forever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals to be given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free school, belonging to said town, in such manner as the selectmen of said town shall deem meet."

The town records yield the information that at a meeting of the "Freeholders and other inhabitants of Boston" assembled at Faneuil hall on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1790, it was voted, "that the town do accept of the said donations on the terms and for the purpose specified in the will."

The selectmen of the town did "deem it meet" that these medals should be given to pupils of all the free schools in Boston, three to each. The Boston public Latin school, which was the first school in Boston, was therefore one of the several and has awarded the medals to its pupils every year since. This privilege was held by the grammar schools of the city until 1867, when in June of that year it was enacted that "all certificates and diplomas in the grammar schools excepting those which are to be given to the pupils graduating, be abolished." Then it was extended to the pupils of the English high school and in 1897 to the Mechanic Arts high. As now awarded it is given to those members of the graduating classes who have maintained the highest scholarship during their senior year. There has never been a fixed number.

The original £100 has increased through the years until it is now something over \$1000, bringing in a revenue of about \$35 annually. The medals are the size of a silver half dollar and bear on one side the impress of the head of Franklin. The design has been changed several times since they were first made, and what the original was is not known. They are struck off at the United States mint at Philadelphia. This year it is expected that 20 or 22 medals will be given.

Although the provision of Franklin's will does not designate that they shall be given exclusively to boys, the list of Franklin medal scholars does not show that in any instance a medal has been given to a girl.

To offset this and perhaps because the woman movement had even then begun,

Brookline

Newton

Mr. Dancy C. Parent has purchased an estate on Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline.

Mr. Vernon Durbin has purchased an estate on Woodward Street, Newton. Mr. Frederick J. Stark was the broker.

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in 1821 city medals were instituted for the girls. Thus we find that the efforts of the girls when they were at last admitted to the privileges of the city schools, were not permitted to go unrewarded. This was in force for over 20 years, when an anti-movement was begun, contending that the spirit of emulation which the medals incited was particularly disastrous to girls. The arguments waxed so strong against them they were withdrawn in 1847, but reinstated the next year and continued until in the minutes of the school committee for Sept. 11, 1866, we find it:

Diplomas Devised

"Ordered, that the city medals for girls be discontinued and that in lieu thereof diplomas of graduation, signed by the president of the board and the chairman of the district committee, be awarded at the close of each school year to all girls who shall have honorably completed the course of instruction in the grammar schools."

It will be noted that this honor (for in view of the fact diplomas had been given to graduates of the public Latin and English high schools since 1863, it can be regarded in no other way) was accorded to the girls of the grammar schools before it was to the boys of the grammar schools.

In the spring of the following year this order was extended to the girls of the graduating classes in all schools, and it was ordered that the committee on the girls high and normal schools procure a suitable design and plate for a diploma. At the same time the principal of the English high school was authorized to advertise in papers, giving notice that diplomas would be presented to all past graduates of that school on application for the same.

The innovation must have been pleasing to the school authorities, for in June of that year the order came to abolish all certificates and diplomas in the grammar grades, excepting those given to the graduating pupils, and in the following September it was:

"Ordered, that at the conclusion of the present school year, and each year thereafter, there be awarded to boys graduating from the grammar schools, graduating diplomas, under the same provisions as now exist in regard to diplomas for girls."

That girls who were so long in getting anything like equal privileges with boys in public instruction, should be the first to be honored with a graduating diploma, is surprising.

The diploma is today such an accepted part of the school routine that we marvel how it can ever have been of such great moment, freighted with such weighty consideration and serious apprehension on the part of the school authorities of that enlightened age, as is made evident by the report of John D. Philbrick, the superintendent of the schools from 1856 to 1874. To Mr. Philbrick much of the advancement of the schools in that period was due. In his last report he gives a general review of the previous 18 years. Referring to the graduating diplomas he says:

Motives Revised

"The taste for external distinction is perhaps too deeply rooted in human nature to be wholly eradicated by education. It is difficult to conceive how to manage a system of schools without any regard to rank and distinction, based on intellectual attainments, for there must be examinations, at least for purposes of classification and promotion, and the examination determines the rank, the rank necessitates discrimination, and distinction in some form follows inevitably. But the aim in all stages of education should be to turn the minds of students as much as possible from the love of excellence to the love of excellence, to accustom them as nearly as possible to work from a sense of duty, to study from a love of learning, or to gratify their parents and teachers."

"Our educational reformers of 1845 made an effort to do away with emulation by abolishing the medals of which six only were given to the graduates of each school, nominally as the result of a competitive examination, but really, in many cases, on the ground of preference by the masters. They met with partial success, but the advocates of emulation ultimately prevailed, and not only restored the medals but largely increased the number awarded, and at the same time instituted the diploma to be awarded on a competitive examination, to a corresponding number of pupils in each of the lower classes of the grammar schools, which proved an unwise experiment. But in recent years more enlightened views prevailed, and although it was not an easy matter to get rid of this competitive system of medals and diplomas, it was at length swept away from the grammar schools."

"The Franklin medal was left in the English high and Latin schools, as it was decided to be illegal to dispense wholly with it."

"In place of the discarded competitive medal and diploma, a graduating diploma was instituted. To this diploma all the pupils of the grammar and high schools are entitled who pass a minimum examination in the studies of the graduating class. The principle on which

this diploma is awarded is radically different from that which governed the distribution of the medals and the former diploma. The number of the latter being limited, the recipients must be determined by a competitive examination; the number of the former is not limited, the recipient being determined by a pass examination."

"This graduating diploma has proved a success. It has a strong tendency to induce pupils to make sacrifices to complete the course of study. The stimulus it affords is altogether healthy. Its substitution for the competitive system has tended to produce a higher average scholarship, while it has removed an injurious stimulus from that class of pupils who least needed the distinction of a medal to secure their application to study. It was first awarded to girls in 1867 and to boys in 1868. The whole number awarded to grammar school pupils at the end of the last school year was 1196, to high school pupils 437, total 1633."

The number of diplomas to be awarded this year will be approximately about 8300. The elementary schools are expected to graduate 6800, the high schools 1200, the Latin school between 200 and 300 and the normal 100 or over. The designs are the same as those originally selected, one for the elementary schools, one for the Latin schools, one for the general high schools, one for the special high schools and one for the normal.

Other bequests besides that of Franklin have been left to Boston schools by men deeply interested in their welfare. The most notable are one made in 1819 by several Boston men and another in 1844-45 by Abbott Lawrence. They are used in the purchase of books which are distributed among pupils of the public Latin and English high schools. In the public Latin school classical prizes are offered from a fund given by Epes Sargent Dixwell; the Gardner essay prize, established by New York and Boston pupils of Francis Gardner, a former headmaster; the Derby gold medals, from a bequest of Elias H. Derby; the Howard Gardner Nichols money awards for deportment and senior year good scholarship.

The English high school has the Franklin medals, prizes from the gift of 1819, the Lawrence prize, Cumtun prize and a competitive examination prize offered by the National Society of French Professors in the United States to all pupils having studied French not over three years.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

Little Sidelights Gathered to Show the Activities of the Future Citizens of Boston.

THE story of the little lassie and the little lad who sit patiently at their desks in school trying vainly to keep their eyes on the spelling lesson or their minds on their sums while the birds call to them through the windows, the trees with their feathery green branches beckon and the daffodils in the grass outside keep up a constant nodding for their playmates to appear, is practically a thing of the past in the Boston schools. Spring is brought right into the schoolroom, and sometimes it is hard to wait until the doors are open so that some new trophy of the beautiful time may be taken inside and enjoyed by all.

It began some time ago where there was scarcely no evidence of the coming wonder save the deeper blue of the sky. They began to talk about it then. They talked of the birds coming from the far South, of how the sap was beginning to run in the trees and the little flowers and plants to wake and stretch themselves in their tiny beds, and then they began to watch for that subtle change that takes place in the face of all nature, and the swelling buds. Twigs were brought into the school. The children examined them and drew pictures of them, first of the dry, brittle twigs as they had been all winter, then as they showed the glad response to the warm sun, and now they were working on the full leaf and the flowers. The results are remarkable.

The little children make crude lines and marks, sometimes scarcely recognizable by one who does not understand, yet all showing the recognition by the child of the salient features of that which is endeavoring to reproduce. Others show an unmistakable likeness and some evidence of skill. In the higher grades some beautiful work is done. All of it is in color, sometimes with crayons, as that by the little children, and advancing to water colors. This is done under the head of drawing and runs through all the grades, the attention to detail naturally increasing as the work progresses.

This is in consonance with the idea of all the work of the public schools that it shall be made as vital, as pulsating a part of the child's life as possible, that it shall put him in immediate touch with the world about him and give him a more sympathetic interest in it by making it more intelligent, and putting it on its proper level.

A fine orchestra has been organized by pupils of the upper grades of the Lowell school in Jamaica Plain. It is composed of about 25 who work under the direction of William Lester Bates, master of the school and conductor of the orchestra, and Edward J. Cook, sub-master of the school and assistant director of the orchestra.

The pupils average 13 years of age. They have been doing some excellent work this winter and have given several concerts which seem to be enjoyed equally by audience and performers. The last was on May 4 in the Chapman school hall, East Boston. The selections included compositions by R. Gruenwald, Leonard Gautier, Papini, A. M. Langstaff, C. de Beriot, Karl Hoshner, A. E. Harris, Hayden Gertried, Marie and Franz von Blom.

The orchestra is made up as follows: First violins, Arthur G. Ruff, Raymond E. Epstein, Louisa C. Rund, John A. Flynn, Laura L. Alemi, Gunnar N. Bjorkman, Otto F. Herbeczek, Alexander Gasser, Annie Karp, Ernest Bryant, Preston Ellis; second violins, Hazel E. Pritchard, Joseph Kelleher, Eric C. Wallin, Charles H. Lawrence, Ethel F. Ryan, Louis M. Grauman, George W. Fyans, Harold Card, Mary O'Donnell, Charles Lauman; first cornet, Fred J. Morlock; second cornet, Evelyn L. Henry; clarinet, Ralph A. Bettony; flute, Edward J. Cox; cello, Bertha Rund; drums, Byer Miller; piano, Marion Neustadt.

On exhibition with the weaving that has been done in one of the rooms of the Washington Alston school is an unusual group, the work of Daniel Nolan, a pupil of Miss Elizabeth C. Muldoon in grade VI. It consists of a fob

chain, a ring, a bracelet, a hatchet and a clover leaf, cleverly made of fine raffia. The children in the room make baskets of raffia as well as mats. They are greatly interested in this work and are developing an artistic sense and appreciation quite beyond expectations when they began, also a surprising manual dexterity.

Designs for their baskets are taken from pictures that are gathered by Miss Muldoon and the children themselves, of the work of original basket makers, Indians of America and natives of other lands. Many of the baskets themselves are in the Smithsonian museum. As all this is talked about in connection with the making, the work takes on an historical and ethnological significance.

The Progress game is one which is greatly enjoyed by the little girls of grade V, in the Bowdoin school. The game is not one that is provided by the school committee but is sanctioned by it and supplied from the private funds of the teacher, Miss Halligan. It consists of two sets of cards, one with a question on it and one with the answer. Each question has its special answer but often it happens there are several good ones to a single question, and that makes the game more exciting.

Miss Halligan will ask, for instance, "what is the best rebuke?" The answer cards have been distributed among the children and each little girl who thinks she has the right answer raises her hand and is very anxious to give it. There are four or five that fit in beautifully with this, but the particular answer to that particular question is "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

There is a question about success which brings the quotation from Lincoln, "Success depends not so much upon external help as upon self reliance." There are many questions and each quotation is properly credited so that the children unconsciously acquire any number of beautiful bits without realizing that they do so.

Myron T. Pritchard, master of the Everett school on West Northampton street, addressed the Principals' association of Everett Thursday afternoon. He had been requested to speak of the work in literature he is doing in his own school which is original and has been widely commented on for its excellence.

CARDS ADVERTISE COLORADO SCENES DENVER, Col.—The Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements for the mailing of 500,000 big pictorial post cards depicting picturesque mountain streams of Colorado and the scenic grandeur of the state on May 20. The publicity committee of the retailers' association has completed plans whereby the six leading railroads of the state—the Rio Grande/Colorado Midland, Colorado & Southern, Moffat, Union Pacific and Burlington—will furnish cards portraying the rarest scenic attractions along their routes. It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 people will be reached by the cards sent out. The event is to be a state movement, and not confined to Denver.

MR. ROOSEVELT PRESENTS PICTURE NEW YORK—Speaking on behalf of Alfred Mosley of London, England, Theodore Roosevelt presented to the members of the board of education the painting "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" at the De Witt Clinton high school Friday afternoon before an audience of 2000.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the educational good Mr. Mosley had done for the world.

STAGE FOLK AID NEWSBOYS. NEW YORK—Scores of widely known actors and actresses have offered their services to the committee in charge of the benefit performance in aid of the Newsboys' Camp, to be given in the New theater, May 21.

BOTH PARTIES USING CONGRESS TO SHAPE THE ISSUES OF 1912

Democratic House to Blame Republican Senate if the Cost of Necessaries Is Not Lowered.

CONTEST ON TARIFF

WASHINGTON—Democrats will put their legislative program through the House within a month in all probability, including not only reciprocity with Canada, but bills providing for liberal reductions of duties on wool and cotton fabrics and a free list of certain articles of benefit to the agricultural classes and then send bills to the Republican Senate.

There the Republican progressives are out of harmony with the general Republican program of the Taft administration and this disagreement is likely to prevent action on most of the House bills. Failure by the Senate to pass the House bills will put the Democrats in the attitude of having done their best to lower the duties of the Payne tariff law and being prevented by the Republican Senate.

The Senate now is simply meeting on Monday and adjourning to Thursday, and meeting on Thursday and adjourning until the following Monday. After a while perhaps these adjournments will cease and the Senate will get the House program. Then public interest will be centered on that House of Congress. It seems hardly possible at this time that the Senate will be through its debates intended largely for campaign purposes until summer is well advanced.

The whole of the session of Congress will be managed by both parties in both houses with special reference to the presidential campaign. No important move on either side in either house will be made without careful consideration previously of its probable effect on the campaign. The Democrats will endeavor to have the record show that only for Republican obstruction in the Senate they would have been able to lower the obnoxious duties of the Payne law.

The regular Republicans, on the other hand, will put into record a great many speeches going to show that the proposed Democratic reductions were so sweeping in character as to threaten the revenues of the government and also many manufacturing industries employing large numbers of workmen. The Republican progressives will endeavor to have the record establish their claim to being right.

Politics will have the freer swing because general legislation is not to be taken up. The appropriation bills, providing for federal expenses for the fiscal year, will not come up until the regular session beginning in December. These bills in the aggregate require several months of careful consideration.

Taking the tariff off certain products in the free list will be "a great saving to all our people," to use the language of the Democratic ways and means committee report, but it will cost the federal government \$10,000,000 a year of revenues that already are insufficient to meet current obligations at the rate with which money has been spent by recent Congresses.

The Republicans say that this \$10,000,000 would have to be taken from the people in some way, through some other taxing process, but the Democrats reply that it should not come from the necessities of daily existence. Members of the House say that the \$10,000,000 reduction of the revenues will operate in the interest of the whole country. "The loss is inconceivable," is the language used, "in comparison with the great saving and advantages." This saving to the ultimate consumer has been estimated at \$300,000,000 a year.

Upon the other hand the Republicans contend that these reductions would be a menace to the prosperity of the country. Thus will the presidential issue for 1912 be made.

MR. JUSSERAND CHIEF GUEST AT HARVARD DINNER

M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, was the guest of honor Friday night at the fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club when the establishment of closer relations between Harvard and the French government was celebrated.

Among the other guests were Prof. Eugen Duquesne, the new professor of architectural design in the university, M. le Marquis' Bouthillier-Chavigny, M. Jean Guiffrey, curator of paintings in the Boston Art Museum, President Lowell, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Bishop Lawrence, Dean Edgar Wells and members of the Harvard faculty. An entertainment, which included songs by Japanese and Chinese students, preceded the dinner. President Lowell welcomed M. Jusserand.

Ambassador Jusserand said that the American lectures have become quite an institution in the French capital, and all will welcome the news that through the exertions of President Lowell their permanence is more than ever secure.

Dr. Eliot spoke of the unity of ideals and Bishop Lawrence referred to democracy as "the cradle of public spirit in the world of philanthropy, of science and of letters as differentiated from the world of commercialism."

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Cold Storage of Furs

At this season, when people are leaving off their furs, the question arises what to do with them through the warm weather. No matter how new, or how carefully kept the house, moths are liable to find their way to the oily cells at the roots of the fur until the article is damaged beyond repair. Cold storage is the only safe method of protecting furs. The most up-to-date is that employed by the Lamson & Hubbard Fur Store, at their storage rooms; it is the last word in cold storage, and pronounced to be the finest in the country. Furs, Clothing, Rugs, etc., are received at the owner's valuation. Lamson & Hubbard calls for and delivers all articles to be stored, thoroughly cleaned and examined at the store, at 92 Bedford street; then conveyed to rooms absolutely draughtproof and also moisture proof, because of the mineral wool used between the 36-inch walls and the English enameled brick lining, and as burglar-proof as a bank vault. A modern safe door provides the only means of entrance and exit from the rooms, the rooms are dust proof because the floors are marble, the walls of enameled brick, and the ceilings of cement; all garment racks are of metal—the ventilation system is perfect, the air is sucked from the room, drawn through a coil of pipes which abstracts the moisture, is then cooled to a temperature of 28 degrees and then sent back to the rooms; the system creates a strong draft which causes the fur on every article to stir constantly. When the furs are removed in the fall they look better than when they were delivered to the store.

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PROGRESS OF CHINA TOLD BY TRAVELER IN YUNNAN

LONDON—It has been evident for some time that considerable changes are taking place in the Celestial empire. It has been pointed out on several occasions in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor that China as a nation is gradually waking up, and that the people are no longer satisfied with the present form of government. So dissatisfied are they with the existing condition of affairs that they have forwarded urgent requests to the governing powers that a Parliament on European lines should be formed.

Another change, one of the importance of which it is difficult for those unacquainted with China to realize, is the gradual cutting off of the queues of the more advanced Chinamen. In no country have important progressive steps been taken without some opposition from certain quarters, and although the latest news from Canton may not be directly connected with the growing desire for greater freedom, it is none the less unsatisfactory.

With respect to the steady spread of the desire for reform, some interesting statements are made in the course of a letter from a traveler who has recently visited Yunnan and published in the Times.

He points out, "Even in far Yunnan the desire for reform and the idea of patriotism are penetrating. The disappearance of opium from the province can only be described as wonderful. Prohibition has caused less distress to the agricultural population than was generally anticipated. From the beginning the cultivators were wise enough to recognize that the officials were in earnest, and abandoning opium they turned their attention to the possibilities of less profitable crops—chiefly buckwheat and different varieties of beans—with encouraging results."

Everywhere the soldiers are being regularly drilled on more modern meth-

ods; and, in place of the old style, slovenly dressed ruffian, wearing a coat that was once red and armed with an umbrella, who formerly acted as escort to the foreign travelers in Yunnan, one now gets an alert, active individual, who carries a Mauser rifle of recent pattern, and knows more or less how to use it."

Continuing, he points out that the change that will produce the most important results in the province is the spread of the educational movement. Other reforms are steadily being inaugurated, such as the better lighting of the streets after dark and the paying of greater attention to the material welfare of the people.

SPEYER & CO. BUY OCEAN SHORE LINE

SAN FRANCISCO—The Ocean Shore railroad, which runs along the west side of San Francisco peninsula, has passed into the control of Speyer & Co. of New York.

Lee Landis, promoter of the Phoenix & Buckeye railroad in Arizona, has been appointed general manager of the Ocean Shore line.

The road is to be rebuilt as an electric line and to be completed to Santa Cruz. At present there is a gap near the middle of the route.

SEEK OWNERS OF GUNS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Cuba—Secretary of State Sangrally has ordered an investigation to determine the ownership of the four cannon standing around the "Peace tree" at Santiago, where the Spaniards surrendered to the Americans. If the cannon are Cuban property, Sangrally said he would favor giving two of them to the United States.

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LONDON DISCUSSES ARBITRATION TREATY

VARIOUS comments were offered by the London press after the great peace meeting in the Guildhall April 28. Discussion of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and the British empire, which was the subject of the meeting, was widely commented upon by the newspapers of the metropolis. The Christian Science Monitor has compiled extracts from their views which will serve to give the general tenor of the opinions. These are as follows:

THE TIMES—The English-speaking people do not seek in such a treaty as is now proposed any respite from their great responsibilities as military and naval powers, but they desire to ratify a common determination that no difference between their two systems of government shall in future lead to war or any possibility of war. Their responsibilities toward other people will remain the same as before, but by this action they will have secured a compact of peace to govern the mutual relations of at least 500,000,000 of the human race.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE—When all has been done that can be to make a treaty of this kind legally watertight, it will not be by legal subtlety that it will succeed and influence the world. It will stand, broadly, as the organized expression of the goodwill of the two peoples, and it will be confirmed by the plain fact, visible to all the world, that they are not only not meditating war but not preparing for war with each other. It is desirable to be quite clear that the two countries which are entering into this arrangement mean only what they say and have no ulterior motives towards the rest of the world.

DAILY MAIL—The way will be paved towards the attainment of an ideal

which has long floated in visions before the eyes of man. Progress may be slow and painful, but at least the movement has begun, and it will surely in the future continue and gather force.

PALL MALL GAZETTE—Who dare compare the sum of the genius, money and labor which the states of Europe are spending at this moment on the perfecting of the means of destroying life with that which they are devoting to its preservation? No man. And it is as a reminder of the final wastefulness of all that expenditure that this new and noble movement between the governments and peoples of America and England strikes us as being so valuable. The shrewd man will build no extravagant hope of anything like an immediate millennium springing out of it; but he will see in it a step in the right direction, and he will, to that extent, be grateful for it.

Standard as common interests as well as common sentiment render it certain that nothing could induce the two "Anglo-Saxon" peoples to fight if they could settle a dispute by any other means. But it is as well that the feeling should be solidified if possible into a principle and recognized formally and solemnly by an international agreement.

DAILY NEWS—Mr. Asquith pointed out that the present situation between us and the United States has not been engineered by the apparatus of diplomacy. Diplomacy can do much. It can raise the gourd of international friendship in a night—the kind of gourd that withers in a day. That is the way in which many alliances are bred and understandings manufactured—alliances and understandings which rest upon a user's calculation of interest but upon no

true warmth of sentiment or fullness of mutual understanding. That is not the road to a general arbitration treaty. Long before two peoples can resolve to eliminate war from their intercourse they must have resolved, and acted upon the resolve, to eliminate jealousy and bitterness from their hearts. Mutual knowledge and mutual sympathy are the only durable foundation for peace. They are the foundation upon which an Anglo-American arbitration treaty would rest. We have got to the stage at which a war between the two peoples is unthinkable. It is good to record the fact, and it is not less good to record how slowly and with how many pauses the two nations have emerged into the full sense of fellowship.

MORNING LEADER—The only really effective answer to those who cry that arbitration is a foolish dream is to spare no effort to make the dream a reality. When that is done—and we are confident that to the energy of the two governments, with the zealous support of two great nations, it will present no impossibilities—the work of conversion will go on of itself.

EVENING STANDARD—It is usually only war or fear of war that makes men sink their personal convictions in their overwhelming desire for concerted and determined action. How far superior is the union brought about not by fear but by common humanity, sought not because men must but because their consciences bid them.

It is not unusual to find the cause of lasting and widespread peace scoffed at as the delusion of dreamers. No view could be more superficial than this. Idealistic though amiable proposals are

wont to appear, modern conditions make peace as necessary for the probable victor in an international war as for the probable loser. Our civilization is commercial, our foremost nations those which meet with most success in commerce. And what does this mean? It means that a country, if it is to be wealthy and healthy, can no longer contain itself. Its commerce must extend to every quarter of the globe, carrying it; money with it. When the fleet or army of one country shells the capital of another country today, it is ruining nearly as many friends as foes. Dockyards, tramways, railways, banks—in scores of ways the capital of the world is inextricably mingled. Honesty is the best policy, and so is peace. This is not, perhaps, the highest reason for being honest and peaceful, but possibly it is the most potent.

DAILY CHRONICLE—The cause of international arbitration has made great advances, and the machinery now exists. Public opinion in America is strongly in favor of the movement, and the religious revival, of which many indications have been noted there, will strengthen the political forces. It is the American President who has taken the initiative, and the American Senate is not likely to deprive the American people of the honorable glory which may be won by the success of this great stroke for the cause of international peace.

STAR—This solemn pact is not an alliance against any other nation. It is a circle of amity into which all the other nations can step at any time. For in war, as in other things, example is better than precept. The fact that Britain and America are leagued together against war will tend to draw nations into the brotherhood of man.

URGE COURT REFORM AT CONFERENCE MR. TAFT IS TO ADDRESS

NEW YORK—President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham are expected to speak tonight at the dinner following the final sessions today of the conference on reform of the criminal law and procedure.

Problems of the criminal courts of inferior jurisdiction were discussed by prominent educators, lawyers and members of the judiciary, at the first session of the conference Friday at Earl hall, Columbia University.

An address was made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Professor S. M. Lindsay of Columbia read a paper prepared by Alfred R. Page, justice of the supreme court. Other addresses were by Professor John B. Moore of Columbia; William H. Baldwin of Washington, D. C.; Magistrate Peter T. Barlow, Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and William M. Ivins, Professor George W. Kirchwey, of Columbia, president.

Dr. Butler in his address of welcome declared it gave him great pleasure to open Columbia University to a conference which will help to build a sentiment of obedience to law by making the process of law as free from abuse as possible.

The organizations under whose auspices the conference is being held are the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, the Committee on the Reform of the Law of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers Association, the Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society in the City of New York and the Prison Association of New York.

FOUR LAWRENCE MEN INDICTED

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The Essex county grand jury made a partial report to Judge Schofield Friday. Chief interest centers in the Lawrence cases, which the jury has been considering for some time.

Indictments were returned against Fred L. Snow, a contractor; Patrick Lyon, superintendent of streets; Philip Holland, contractor, and Michael J. Flynn, street department clerk, all of Lawrence, alleged conspiracy. No bill was returned against John P. Kane of Lawrence.

It is understood that the Lawrence indictments were in connection with the paving block contracts.

ELIOT SOCIETY GIVES RECEPTION

The Samuel Eliot Memorial Association of the girls' high school is giving its annual reception to the senior class this afternoon in the assembly hall of the school. A special feature of the entertainment is to be the selections by the girls' high school and Radcliffe Glee Clubs.

Those in the receiving line are Myron Richardson, headmaster, Miss Helen Richardson, Mrs. Blodgett, Miss Harriet Caryl, a former teacher of the school, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Knight.

HANSON GRANGERS ARE IN SESSION

HANSON, Mass.—The Mayflower Pomona grange, which includes all the granges in the towns in this section, is meeting at the town hall today. Leroy M. Peterson of Duxbury, master, opened the meeting and after an address introduced Dr. Flavel S. Thomas of Hanson, lecturer of Mayflower Pomona, as master of ceremonies.

The address of welcome was made by Dr. Gorham, master of Hanson grange, and the response was by Leroy M. Peterson.

KELIHER HEARING IS POSTPONED

The hearing on the bill of exceptions of William J. Kelihier for a new trial has been postponed until the week of Oct. 3.

The hearing was scheduled for the week of May 23. The case was heard several months ago by Judges Colt, Putnam and Lowell. Judge Lowell departed before the case was decided and Kelihier was granted a new hearing.

OPPOSES BOSTON MAN'S STONE WALL

NEWPORT, R. I.—Henry Clews objects to a stone wall that Grafton D. Cushing of Boston is having erected between the Clews and Cushing estates near Bailey's beach. A deputy sheriff visited the place Friday and directed the contractors to stop work until the supreme court should decide a petition for an injunction in Providence May 22.

THE SOUPS OF ALGHERI

Shipped to summer addresses due to their surpassing richness are like a jelly left on ice over night. Incomparable in flavor.

NEW SURVEYOR, E. G. GRAVES, TO TAKE OATH SOON

Edward G. Graves, the recently appointed surveyor of the port of Boston, will be inducted into office June 3 at 10 a. m. This has been arranged at the request of Jeremiah J. McCarthy, his predecessor. He will be sworn in by Collector of Customs Edwin U. Curtis.

It is reported that changes will take place in the customs service shortly, among which will be the abolishing of the night force of 35 customs inspectors who will be known hereafter as watchmen. It is planned to have the watchmen work in three shifts of eight hours each, so that the docks will be under surveillance at all times, as in New York.

Beginning July 1 no merchandise or baggage can be taken from docks without a permit or order signed by the deputy surveyor is shown to the watchmen.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN CAMBRIDGE TO HAVE MAY PARADE

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge has undertaken to organize a Sunday school May festival which will take the form of a parade around the Cambridge common. Mrs. Joseph R. Taylor, chairman of the Cantabrigia Club committee, has presented the plans.

On Saturday, May 27, the children will meet in their various Sunday schools and, after a short program, go to the Cambridge common. They will march around the common led by a band, being reviewed by pastors and invited guests. After the parade they will return to their churches where refreshments will be served.

George Cutler has been elected chief marshal. He will select his own aides. It is expected that over 400 Sunday schools will be represented in the parade.

RECORD CLAIMED BY BRITISH BARK

The record for a sailing vessel between this port and Santo Domingo for the round trip is claimed today by the British steel bark Sunlight, which is discharging 420,000 gallons of molasses at Boston wharf. The vessel made the run to Macoris in 12 days and the return passage in 14 days.

In Mona passage she overtook and passed the Norwegian steamer Nanna, also bound from Macoris to Boston. Later the Nanna passed the Sunlight, but the sailing vessel led the steamer for a long time and would have reached port first had the fair wind continued.

DENIES GLOVER ESTATE MOTION

Judge Hammond of the supreme court today denied a motion made by counsel for Samuel D. Elmore, executor of the will of Clarence F. Glover, asking to have the issues framed for the jury discharged and the case determined by the court.

It was claimed that a fair trial could not be had by reason of prejudice against Mrs. Glover.

PRINCESS MUST PAY BILL

PARIS—While the Belgian courts are hearing the claim of the Princess Louise to \$8,000,000 from King Leopold's estate the Paris courts have ordered the princess to pay a dressmaker's bill of \$350.

NEPONSET BROTHERHOOD TO MEET

Neponset Brotherhood's forty-eighth regular meeting and sixth annual ladies' night will be held in Trinity vestry, 51 Walnut street, May 17 at 7:45 p. m. James F. Paige, engineer of the Fore river ship yards, will give an illustrated lecture on "Across the Seas to Japan."

OLD POLITICS AND NEW ECONOMICS AT VARIANCE, MAINTAINS LAWYER

By SAMUEL DAVIS.

PRESIDENT TAFT has recommended the adoption of an amendment to the constitution authorizing Congress to impose an income tax on the citizens of the United States, and numerous states have taken the preliminary steps to that end.

There seems to exist in the minds of many people an idea that the constitution should be maintained intact and that changes are revolutionary and bode ill for the general good. Arguments are advanced which seem to indicate that in the belief of some the constitution was evolved instantaneously from the minds of its framers much in the same fashion as Minerva is reputed to have leaped full armed from the head of Jove.

Professor Hart quotes Gladstone as saying of the American constitution that "it is the greatest work ever struck off at any one time by the mind and purpose of man."

Nothing can be farther from the fact than such an idea. If reference is had to Sydney George Fisher's book on "The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States" it will be seen that the constitution was some 200 years in the making.

It was the outgrowth of a long experience in colonial government which had its origin in written charters granted by the English crown, and the final experience of our fathers with the impossible scheme of the confederation of states still further instructed them in what was absolutely essential to a workable scheme of union.

The task of gaining consent from a sufficient number of states that the constitution might be adopted was so difficult that an understanding was had as to a substitute for a bill of rights, in accordance with which the first ten amendments were proposed by Congress and adopted within a short time after the constitution itself was ratified. So that we find amendments in favor of the very beginning of our national life under the constitution.

That the makers of the constitution regarded the right to amend as necessary and right, we shall see from what follows.

Article 5, which prescribes the method of amending, was the subject of much discussion in the constitutional convention of 1787. Several modifications were adopted before it took shape in its present form. It was insisted that no amendment importing the law which permitted the importation of slaves, of changing the method of laying a capitation or other direct tax should be adopted for 20 years. And finally a provision was added that no state can ever be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its own consent.

In Eliott's "Debates," we find several references to the subject of amendments. Monday, July 23, 1787: "On the motion to agree to the

(which at present amount to nine) to call a convention for proposing amendments, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution when ratified by Legislatures of three fourths of the states or by conventions in three fourths thereof. The words of the article are peremptory. The Congress 'shall call a convention.' Nothing in this particular is left to the discretion of that body. Nor, however difficult it may be supposed to unite two thirds or three fourths of the state Legislatures in amendments which may affect local interests, can there be any room to apprehend any such difficulty in a union on points which are merely relative to the general liberty or security of the people."

Madison in the Federalist paper No. 43, speaks of the amending powers as follows: "That useful alterations (in the constitution) will be suggested by experience could not but be foreseen. It was requisite, therefore, that a mode for introducing them should be provided. The mode preferred by the convention seems to be stamped with every mark of propriety. It guards equally against that extreme facility which would render the constitution too mutable, and that extreme difficulty which might perpetuate its discovered faults. It equally enables the general and the state governments to originate the amendment of errors as they may be pointed out by experience on one side or on the other."

Judge Story, writing in 1850, in his commentaries, says on the fifth article of the constitution: "It is obvious that no human government can be perfect; and that it is impossible to foresee or guard against all the exigencies which may in different ages require different adaptations and modifications of powers to suit the various necessities of the people. . . . A government which in its own organization provides no means of change, but assumes to be fixed and unalterable must after a while become wholly unsuited to the circumstances of the nation; and it will either degenerate into a despotism or by the pressure of its inequalities bring on a revolution. It is wise, therefore, in every government, and especially in a republic, to provide means for altering and improving the fabric of government as time and experience or the new phases of human affairs may render proper to promote the happiness and safety of the people. They (the framers of the constitution) believed that the power of amendment was the real and effective instrument to control and adjust the movements of the machinery when out of order. . . . The guards against the too hasty exercise of the power under temporary discontents or excitements are apparently sufficient. Ample time is allowed for deliberation both

to protect the supreme court from attack and violent criticism. We must give this our constitutional authority for an interpretation of our fundamental law in a manner demanded by the economic problems which now press for solution. Only by amendments to the constitution giving the needed additional grants of power from the sovereign people can we accomplish this purpose. The thought of the indifferent must be aroused and educated.

And after all why should we not take more pride in our national citizenship? Section 1 of the 14th amendment is as follows: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside." So speaks our organic law, itself giving national citizenship precedence over the state or local.

Again, we should note that the constitution begins with the statement, "We the people of the United States," getting close to the conception that it is the people and not the states that create our government and what the people want they still have and right to alter.

MANIGAL NAMES OTHER LEADERS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Two labor union leaders in another California city are said to be implicated in the charges against the McNamara brothers and Orrie E. McNamagal. According to statements in McNamagal's confession, just made known, he carried the news of dynamiting the Llewellyn iron works to San Francisco, where he met two labor leaders, one of whom paid him \$750 for the job.

NEPONSET BROTHERHOOD TO MEET. Neponset Brotherhood's forty-eighth regular meeting and sixth annual ladies' night will be held in Trinity vestry, 51 Walnut street, May 17 at 7:45 p. m. James F. Paige, engineer of the Fore river ship yards, will give an illustrated lecture on "Across the Seas to Japan."

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

HOW much of vanity should a man possess in order that he shall make himself worth while and yet remain agreeable? Opinions appear to differ somewhat regarding the degree of self-esteem one should cultivate. Certainly none of us would have any one underestimate and discredit his own worth. Dr. Holmes in speaking of conceit says: "It is to character what salt is to the ocean—it keeps it sweet and renders it endurable." Shakespeare observes that "Vanity keeps persons in favor with themselves who are out of favor with all others." Alexander Pope expresses the opinion that "every man has just so much vanity as he lacks understanding."

Most people will readily agree that we are not so very likely to admire any one whose "I's" are too large or too numerous. Good qualities seem so much better when we discover them than they do when they are flaunted at us. It is hard to understand how Gibbon with the level-headedness which enabled him to write such fine histories, should have written in his private diary: "I am the greatest historian that ever lived." Margaret Fuller, a woman of remarkable culture and full of the kindest human instincts, once wrote: "I have now met all the minds of this country worth meeting, and find none comparable to my own." Goethe said of himself: "All I have had to do is have done in kingly fashion." The poet Southey, who is now read but very little by the people of his own country, once wrote: "I shall be read by posterity, if I am not read now—read with Milton and Virgil and Dante, when poets whose works are now famous will only be known through a biographical dictionary." This, in turn, recalls the compliment that was paid to a verse-maker of more modern times who was told by one of his reviewers: "Your works will be read when Shakespeare is forgotten—and not till then."

However, a good deal will be excused in the sons and daughters of genius who have truly given the world something to keep and to cherish. One cannot, however, refrain from wishing that all such might remain as beautifully modest as was Whittier, the Quaker poet, who once wrote to a friend: "I have never thought of myself as a poet in the sense in which we use the word when we speak of the great poets. I have just said from time to time the things I had to say, and it has been a series of surprises to me that people should pay so much attention to them and remember them so long." Surely ordinary men and women can well be modest when dwelling upon the words of Newton, who says: "I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

The average man could do all this for his neighbor and in a manner that would prove convincing in a great majority of cases. However, in his own case, he is often disposed to excuse and apologize and temporize and tell himself that he is somehow justified in following the course he is pursuing.

If every man, every morning, should ask himself, pointedly and earnestly, just what sort of a record he meant to make that day and how much he intended to accomplish, and then every evening go over the day's doings and find out precisely why there had been any deviations from the program as arranged, it might serve to do away with a good many shortcomings. The man who is master of himself ought to be able to make himself follow a course of procedure that his higher reason tells him in his better moments of logical introspection is the best for him to pursue. For this reason every man should become so well acquainted with himself, so frank and outspoken, that he is not afraid to tell himself just what's what and then see to it that the right course is pursued. Others may deceive him, but no man ought to let his own self deceive himself. If he and himself will have a good heart-to-heart conference they can come to an understanding that is pretty sure to prove a good, practical working agreement. He works at a disadvantage who is not acquainted with himself.

HANDY NAME.
Yes, actor people ought to be. On best of speaking terms, for they must all of them "make up" you see. Before beginning every play.

RECONCILIATION.
Yes, actor people ought to be. On best of speaking terms, for they must all of them "make up" you see. Before beginning every play.

WATER FOR WILLAMINA, ORE.
SHERIDAN, Ore.—The citizens of Willamina have voted \$15,000 in bonds for a waterworks system and the contract for the construction has been let.

Substantial and Original Gifts for the Bride

A gift with marked individuality gives pleasure for many years and is handed down from one generation to another. A feeling of satisfaction and comfort is assured when buying for the bride GUSTAV STICKLEY'S EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS in Brass Goods, Lamps, Chairs, Tables and Home Furnishings, including Curtains, Draperies, Table and Bureau Covers, Etc.



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"Federalist" Quoted

Alexander Hamilton, in Federalist paper No. 85, urging the adoption of the constitution, wrote in regard to article 5: "It appears to me susceptible of absolute demonstration that it will be far more easy to obtain subsequent than previous amendments to the constitution."

But every amendment to the constitution would be a single proposition. . . . And whenever nine or rather 10 states were united in the desire of a particular amendment, that amendment must infallibly take place. . . . By the fifth article of the plan Congress will be obliged on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the states

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BUT, made for what a real refrigerator is intended for, that is, to keep food pure and sweet with the least amount of ice consistent to obtain a perfect circulation of pure, cold, dry air. The inside lining is air-tight, nothing can penetrate back of it to cause any unwholesome condition whatsoever.

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Made from finest quality Italian Talc, borated and perfumed with Sandalwood Bouquet. It has been pronounced the most refreshing and most satisfying Talcum on the market. Now in its new box it is the handsomest package. We ask you to try it. The price remains the same, 20c.

Also Sandalwood Toilet Water, 75c and \$1.00; Sandalwood Extract, 50c and \$1.00; Sandalwood Sachets, 25c and 50c; Sandalwood Soap, 10c.

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to any readers of The Christian Science Monitor who will send us their grocer's name.

Write today care of Department X.

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BOSTON, MASS.

NEW BROWNS

Many new shades of brown are shown in the new tailor-mades, two of these being known as Egyptian sand and cedar brown. A suit of either shade in home-

spun with trimmings of black relieved with the merest touch of a harmonizing shade of blue would make an exceedingly smart costume if made in the new double breasted bolero style with the wide revers and kimono sleeves.—Spokane Chronicle.

FASHION BITS

It is going to be a great cotton season, and cottons are going to be tolerated where formerly they have been prohibited.

Some of the new parasols are edged with narrow ostrich feathers and have a big bow of ribbon on the handle, also edged with feathers.

There is a new satin called felt satin. It is faced with woolen and makes a serviceable as well as elegant outer garment—either mantle, suit or coat.

A particularly pretty parasol has dark blue stripes at the edge as border and again around the ferrule, with a center band of darker blue and pink flowers.—Pittsburg Sun.

New parasols of pompadour silk have shepherdess hook handles.

The new chantly lace veils have their floral designs outlined in colored silks.

DOILIES IN A SKIRT

The housekeeper whose supply of doilies is getting low should look over her summer wardrobe and see if there are any heavy linen skirts not worth making over, but whose material will last for years, says the New York Times.

These can be cut into doilies of various sizes. One woman from the best parts of a nine-gored skirt cut an oval centerpiece, 12 plate doilies and 12 tumbler doilies to match, with four smaller ovals for under dishes. The plate doilies were nine inches in diameter finished and the tumbler doilies five inches.

There was no extra cost for stamping, as the edges were finished with a grouped scallop, the central one being twice the size of that on each side. This applied to the doily brought two of the smaller scallops side by side, with a large one between every two.

The scallops were padded with chain-stitch and worked in No. 30 mercerized white cotton, in a close buttonhole stitch.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Wide bands of lace, embroidery, or self-fabric are the distinguishing feature of the new French styles in dress trimmings, says the New York Times.

Beaded effects, particularly in the white porcelain beads on black or dark blue net, chiffon cloth and marquisette, or on pale-colored chiffons, are also popular.

Voile is trimmed in the same way, and so are blouses of narrow-striped rose or blue and white chiffon. In the latter case the white beads are often emphasized by coral or turquoise.

Extremely wide braids in black and white are much used, whole suits being made of braid joined by narrow satin panels.

FASHIONS AND

FROCKS FOR GIRL GRADUATES DRESS WITH POINTED EFFECT

Summer fabrics take soft lines and drape readily.

Dotted muslin and eyelet embroidery.

DEEP berthas of lace or mousseline de soie edged with lace are seen here again on many of the party frocks. Rows of shirring or cording about the waist instead of a silk or satin girdle and a band of shirring around the knees on a gown finished about the neck with a six to eight-inch round bertha recall distinctly the fashions in vogue just seven years ago, but the narrow skirt and the seamless sleeve dissipate any idea that this gown might have been one found put away in an attic trunk. Narrow shoulder line and seamless sleeves are the rule of the season, and straight, though not necessarily uncomfortably narrow, skirts are also decreed.

To make the skirt hang without flare many crepe de chine and foulard gowns have linings of lawn or mousseline de soie, or even chiffon finished like any petticoat, with thin flounce of tucks and lace in place of any more solid foundation. Voile of course requires an underskirt with some thickness, and taffeta or, better, mesaline is advised for both cotton-voile—which, by the way, can be washed as easily as any other cotton fabric—and marquisette. Every dress of the present day demands its own petticoat or lining, and this is as true if not more essential for thin white gowns as for those of heavier weight, says the New York Herald.

A graduation dress, which it is especially necessary to have hang perfectly and fit with glove-like smoothness about the waist and hips, must not be put on over any white petticoat which chances to be in the outfit, but should be worn over a well made princess slip of taffeta, china silk or lawn, provided it is not attached directly to a fitted foundation.

Nets are smart again this summer, and for a commencement frock there is

a wide mesh, soft silk net of fancy weave that is charming for the purpose. This net has a foundation of mesaline, the net, finished with a fold of silk, being put on as an overskirt. The bodice is formed half of a deep draped girdle with a silk edged fichu about the shoulders. A collarless guimpe of shirred mousseline makes this little frock suitable for daytime. Cotton net is also extremely pretty for a graduation frock if a sufficiently soft net is bought. This year there must be nothing stiff about the lines of the dress, it must be remembered.

Almost all summer fabrics—such as organdie, dotted swiss, net and lawn—are now made with astonishingly little stiffness, and the very materials which at a former day were chosen because of their body and "crispness" are now picked out because, made by some different process they take naturally clinging, soft lines and drape readily for tulle or fichu.

Dotted swiss, trimmed with point d'esprit lace, is ever pretty for a summer frock and is especially attractive for the gown of the younger sister who has yet a year or two before she can be the proud recipient of a pigskin diploma. None of the undergraduates this year will have trains on their gowns, but the members of the graduating class will in most cases have their gowns just touch the ground all around. The more elaborate gowns are now being made with some little sweep of train, but the majority of midsummer costumes, which are formed of cool lawn and batiste, etc., will have the skirt cut reaching just to the tip of the pump.

For a graduation frock the sleeves are mostly of elbow length, although a short three quarter sleeve is seen on a number of the simplest models.



ALL pointed effects are exceeding smart this season. This gown shows a distinctly new skirt and blouse both which indicate the prevailing idea. The blouse gives the guimpe effect and can be made with an entire guimpe line or without, as liked.

The pretty skirt is made with three piece upper portion and circular lower portion. The model lends itself to combinations of materials with perfect success.

The gown illustrated is a charming as well as fashionable one and there are various other materials that can be combined with equal success. Figured fabrics with plain satin would be handsome; shantung, plain and dotted, would make an effective combination, and simpler gowns batiste with all-over embroidery and similar combinations might be used.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of fancy material 1 1/2 inches wide for the trimming; for the upper portion of the skirt will be needed 3 1/2 yards 27 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide and for the lower portion of the skirt 4 1/2 yards 27 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

A pattern for the blouse (6974), size 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (6981), sizes 22 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address: 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

For the cotton gowns the predilection is for colored embroideries. The colors of the embroideries are pink, rose, blue, light blue, lavender and yellow.

WHERE TO CARRY VALUABLES

Pocket sewed firmly to petticoat is recommended.

NOWADAYS, when so many women are traveling, the question of a safe and convenient way to carry money, papers, etc., is a problem. The pocket here described is one used by a woman who has crossed the continent 10 times, and who has been abroad several times.

In it she has carried thousands of dollars, and always safely and conveniently. At her recommendation, I, too, tried the pockets, and now would not be without them on any petticoat that I own, for not only are they convenient for traveling, but also when about the city and you want your hand free, and yet desire to carry papers or cards, says a writer in the Washington Herald.

The pocket which is cut in any size you like is made of good strong cambric and is sewn to the petticoat about six inches from the band. In this way the pocket is always in your lap when you sit, and you can occasionally put your hand there to see if the contents are safe.

For an ordinary pocket cut a strip of cambric six inches wide by 12 inches long. Turn up the bottom, envelope fashion, and put a hem on the top. The hem is to stay the buttonholes. The top is cut pointed, or simply turn the edges in pointed shape, which makes it stronger.

On the first turn make three buttonholes and one in the flap. Sew the pocket up at the edges to form an envelope-like bag, and then stitch firmly on the petticoat on three sides, not only

on the edges, but across the center where the flap comes under the buttonhole.

The buttons must then be sewn firmly through to the skirt. In this way there is no possible danger of the pocket coming open. I tried the snap fasteners, but found that they were not as safe as good old-fashioned buttons sewn firmly down. Only sewn through one thickness and it is well to put a small piece of goods on the back to stay it.

Of course, the pockets can be made any size, but once tried I am sure that no woman will be without one of these pockets in her petticoat, especially in these days when we are not allowed pockets in our dress skirts.

For holding the railroad ticket, money, jewels, or any such things they are invaluable, and being so high up on the skirt are not likely to be disturbed by thieves who might easily reach the petticoat pocket if low on the skirt.

In silk petticoats the pocket may be made of silk if it is lined inside with good strong cambric, and in a white petticoat a piece of white cotton will do.

BUTTONED EFFECT

Many of the new buckles imitate the buttoned effect, really fastening by a clasp, but seeming to do so by means of buttons and buttonholes. Other buckles are seen in translucent colored enamel.—New York Press.

Mar-Proof Floors

There is one floor finish that resists heels and casters. Rimping and rocking don't injure it. Water doesn't turn it white. This finish—the final result of our 40 years of experience—is called Elastica Floor Finish.

Elastica protects a natural wood floor. It protects the paint on a painted floor. It doubles the life of a linoleum. It is elastic and durable. It keeps a floor clean and new.

The Reason is This

Elastica has in its composition a large percentage of properly treated oil. That is what makes it so tough and elastic, so proof against mar and wear.

That oil is so treated by our own secret process that Elastica dries quickly and becomes very hard. The hardest usage doesn't mar it. Water doesn't spot it.



Look for this Trade-Mark on a Yellow Label. All others are imitations.

SENT FREE—We want to send you a book, "How to Finish Floors." Also samples of Elastica coated on paper for tests. Also a beautiful bookmark—just to repay you for writing us.

ASK FOR BOOK 127.

Address Standard Varnish Works, 29 Broadway, New York; 2820 Armour Ave., Chicago; or 301 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. Or International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Also London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Melbourne.



ASK YOUR DEALER.

COMBS TO MATCH

When one's shoes, hat, parasol and bag must match the frock, or be the dominant color in it, it seems only natural that combs should be included in the scheme, also.

For this purpose there are combs inlaid with gold, silver and platinum, and artistically set with semi-precious stones. The gray combs are especially lovely decorated with silver and turquoise.

The majority of these fancy combs come with high tops, and the greater portion of the real tortoise shell needs no other ornamentation than the exquisite carving.

The popular butterfly motif is one of the prettiest designs, although conventional, and there are oriental designs in a large variety of patterns.—Philadelphia Times.

SKIRT BINDING

Sew the skirt binding on the hem of your skirt before you press it. Pressing the goods flattens it, and it becomes difficult to tell the braid on a thin fabric without stitching through it.—New York Press.

BROOM THE DISHES

Using a whisk-broom to clean dishes is better than scraping them with a knife, says the Ladies Home Journal. Right after clearing the table the broom will be found useful for this purpose especially if it is dampened occasionally.

HANDY HELPERS

Those who have not tried it have an idea what a great convenience is magnet in the workbasket. Fasten to the side of the basket by means of a tape or ribbon sewed about it, a use it to pick up scissors or scatter needles or pins.

Another workbasket convenience is the folding yardstick. If you cannot get a ready-made one, have your boy make a slender yardstick into six six-inch lengths, and fasten them by means of brass clamps which will permit the stick to move freely in any horizontal direction.

Then there is shoemaker's wax, you know that thread and silk for colored work should always be waxed, give them greater firmness.—New York Press.

SUMMER VEILINGS

Chenille dotted veils are in again, as cobweb or shadow meshes are still distinctly the proper thing, says the New York Press. Woven, chenille or veils dots are seen, or novelties such as black veil in alternating blocks, or inches square, of different meshes, or whole run over with a floral design, white silk. The same idea is shown black on white, and black and white combinations as a whole are in favor.

Filled meshes, both in plain square mesh and in complicated hexagonal designs, in star patterns formed by vertical horizontal threads, are favored by modish dame de Paris. Lace veils are also worn, especially in black and white.

THE HOUSEHOLD

BABY BIB OR LINGERIE DESIGN TEACHING MUSIC TO CHILDREN

Flowers, leaves and ribbons in solid satin stitch.

What is being done in English schools.



TODAY'S pattern is a dainty little wreath which may be used with effect on a baby's bib, or on lingerie. The flowers, leaves and

ribbons are worked in the solid satin stitch, and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 30 should be used for the embroidery.

SYSTEM SAVES IN ONE'S WORK

Idea applied to the sewing room.

THE contents of machine drawers ought to be systematized as one systematizes one's housework or the menu for the week, says the Chicago Inter-

robbs and attachments and tools for their proper drawer or boxes and could never find their way into the drawers.

Wires on which to string the different kinds of buttons should be in the corner of the handiwork drawer. Put the buttons and loop the thin wire so that they cannot come off.

Two or three small bottles with tin caps should be used, in which to keep needles according to size, one being specially used for the machine needles. Then the spools of thread. Do not have a drawer jammed up with a dozen spools of silk and cotton mixed, the ends intertwined for the exhaustion of your patience.

Take a board about nine inches square and dot across the top equal spaces for rows of spools. Mark off with a pencil as you would a checkerboard. In the center of each section drive a very fine wire nail. (The nail should be

about two and a half inches long if the board is a half inch thick; and the board can be easily taken from a store box and cut to suit.)

Drive the nails from the rough side so the side on which you hang the spools will present the smooth side.

Above each perpendicular row place the numbers of the threads you use. About 24 pegs ought to do, so that you can have a dozen or more spools on which to hang different colors of silks.

Black and white cottons of all sizes should never be allowed to run out before the next spool is purchased.

A file should be used to blunt the points of the nails after they are driven through, and they should be tilted slightly upwards so that the spools will remain on them firmly.

This convenient article can be placed in the sewing-room or corner permanently by attaching to the wall with a long, thin nail similar to those used on which to hang the spools, or it can be put on with a thin screw.

A coat of oak stain to match the color of the wood of the machine can be applied to the board, which will make for its appearance of a shop article.

POTATOES NOT IN THE OLD WAY

Common vegetables in most palatable dishes.

WHEN the humble potato may take on new airs and graces when cooked creatively, writes Marion Harris Neil, she offers the following recipes as a change from the ordinary ways of cooking this vegetable:

Potatoes a la Princess—Take six eggs, plainly boiled potatoes and rub through a wire sieve; mix well to this puree two tablespoonsful of butter, two heaping tablespoonsful of cream, two yolks of eggs and seasoning of salt and paprika. Make into balls about two and a half inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Roll in a little flour as for roll; dip in egg and roll in breadcrumbs; put these on a buttered tin, brush over with beaten egg, mark with a knife, and bake a nice brown in a hot oven; pour over them a melted butter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and paprika, and serve hot.

Bengal Potatoes—Mash six large boiled potatoes, add two tablespoonsful of olive oil and two tablespoonsful of chutney; mix well together and season with salt and pepper, put the mixture into a small deep buttered dish, smooth over the top, beat up an egg, pour it over and bake till nicely browned, and serve hot.

Potato Tartlets—Line tart tins with short crust pastry. Take one pound of mashed potatoes, add to them two well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, four tablespoonsful of sugar, two heaping tablespoonsful of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped candied fruit. Mix well and drop a spoonful into each of the prepared tins. Bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

Potato Miroton—Wash and peel 12 potatoes, and steam; when done, mash and season with salt and pepper; chop a small peeled onion and the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, fry them in two tablespoonsful of butter; when the onion is a light brown color, add the mashed potatoes, mix well and stir in two beaten eggs and a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, and a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce. Butter a mold, sprinkle it over with breadcrumbs, turn the mixture into the mold, bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve on a hot dish.

Potato Dumplings—Heat one pound of

finely mashed potatoes in a saucepan. Stir in two well beaten eggs with two tablespoonsful of cream. Add one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder, mix thoroughly and let cool. Shape them into small dumplings. Poach for a quarter of an hour in boiling water, slightly salted. When done, drain them and dish up. Serve with or without sauce.

Frosted Potatoes—Mix two pounds of mashed potatoes with four tablespoonsful of melted butter. Reheat and stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs. Season with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Butter a cone-shaped mold and sprinkle the inside with fine breadcrumbs. Turn the mixture into it and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour, then turn out on a hot dish. Beat up stiffly the whites of three eggs, season with salt, red pepper and grated cheese. Cover the potato with this meringue. Let it brown nicely in the oven, then serve at once.

FINE STARCHING

Plain or spotted net should be starched with full boiling-water starch, as it does not take stiffening readily, then dried and dampened. Then iron on the wrong side, ironing to the width, as otherwise it will drag down and become stringy; the edges must be kept straight.—Commoner.

SHOE BUCKLES

One of the novelties of the year are big square silver shoe buckles that can be pinned onto the shoes of suede or canvas, and removed when it becomes necessary to clean the shoes.—Philadelphia Times.

BATISTE FICHU

The latest development of the new fichu is a plainly cut affair of fine batiste, elaborately embroidered in colors, says the Philadelphia Times. This embroidery may be a solid color of harmonizing shade.

LONDON—In no branch of education have there been greater or more needed changes than in the teaching of music to young children. In past years, a so-called musical education, for the average child, consisted almost entirely of learning to play one instrument. If a child showed special aptitude, the study of harmony might perhaps be added at a later stage, as an extra or "finishing" subject. Sight-reading, if not utterly neglected, was practised in a highly unintelligent way, and transposing from one key to another was regarded as an impossibility to any one but a genius. As a result of this system, or lack of system, plenty of performers were produced, but rarely a musician.

Now, however, the important fact is being more and more realized that all intelligent playing and singing should have as a basis a sure knowledge of the simple facts of musical theory. It is found that by training the ear at an early age, children can quite easily be taught to sing at sight in any key, to recognize intervals, rhythms and simple chords and progressions, and to write down correctly any tune played or sung to them for the first time.

In some of the most enlightened schools in England, this musical training is made compulsory up to a certain age, and it is wonderfully interesting to see how children, who have perhaps been labeled as unmusical, develop a musical sensibility under this teaching, and find that they are able to take an intelligent pleasure in a pursuit hitherto closed to them.

Such training greatly smooths the way for learning to play an instrument and sight reading and transposition come so easily and naturally to small pianists that to any listener unacquainted with the method of teaching the results seem little short of miraculous.

It was recently the writer's good fortune to be present at an exhibition of the musical teaching in one of the London high schools for girls, which has particularly shown itself a pioneer in this direction. A class of girls under 14 years took part. These girls were an average class, in no way selected for their musical ability. They had been learning at longest for three years and had lessons of 20 minutes four times in the week. They sang at sight some melodies of by no means simple rhythm, including an exercise in two parts. They wrote on the board simple melodies dictated (i. e., played on the piano) to them. They played easy chord-progressions in any key asked for, and were able to recognize and describe each chord of a four-part chant played on the piano. Lastly, some of those who had written little pieces of their own for the piano, sat down and played them, transposing them into one key after another with scarcely any signs of hesitation.

Any one who has had the opportunity of hearing and testing the results of such

thorough and yet simple teaching will not rest satisfied until he sees such a training universally regarded as essential to every child's education.

HAIR RIBBONS

There is to be no diminution in the size of hair ribbons which little people will wear this summer, says the Washington Herald. Plain colors will always be regulation, both for morning and afternoon wear in the hair, but there is a decided preference for plaids and stripes for school hours.

TWO KINDS OF DYES REQUIRED

One for cotton or linen, another for wool or silk.

THE fact that amateurs usually dye every material with one kind of dye accounts for practically all their failures, remarked the head of a large dyeing establishment recently.

By using standard dyes which are correct in principle and specially adapted to the fabric to be dyed, the novice may even rival the work of professional.

A fast apt to be overlooked by the impulsive and optimistic amateur dyer is that dyes do not remove spots and, on the contrary, are liable to "set them." Therefore every article to be dyed at home should first be carefully cleaned. Gasoline applied to the spot and gently rubbed in will almost invariably remove the grease spots.

White, very light cream, pink, blue, or green can be dyed any color.

Light red may be dyed a darker red, purple, plum or brown.

Brown will become a darker brown or catwax by the use of crimson or garnet.

A dark green may be dyed a deeper shade of green, brown or black.

Cardinal red dye will change Nile green to crimson or garnet.

Two kinds of dyes are absolutely necessary—one kind for cotton or linen, and another for wool or silk. The former being vegetable fibers and the latter animal, each class requires a different formula.

Special care is required in dyeing striped and plaid fabrics—particularly those in which various colors are combined. It is always safer to dye such stuffs in a darker shade of the original predominating color. Silk always requires judicious treatment for satisfactory results. The dye bath must be stirred with extra care in order that the fluid may be evenly distributed.

Creme de chine and other light wash silks are simple to dye. Woolen goods and fine cottons, such as Swiss, muslin, batiste, etc., as well as linen, always turn out well if instructions are followed. Feathers may be dyed with little difficulty. For mixed materials which contain a high percentage of cotton, cotton dyes should be used.—Vogue.



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During May,—Sale of Housekeeping Linens at greatly reduced prices.

Satin Damask Table Cloths.

2x2 yards 1.65, 2.00 and 3.50

2x2½ yards 2.00, 2.50 " 4.50

2½x2½ yards 3.25, 4.00 " 5.50

Napkins to match. 2.00, 3.25 and 5.00 doz.

Huckaback Towels 2.00, 3.00 and 4.50 per doz.

Bleached Turkish Bath Towels 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00 per doz.

Hemmed Glass and Dish Towels 1.50, 2.25 and 3.00 per doz.

Initialed Huckaback Towels, 2 inch embroidered letters. 3.75 per doz.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Sheets 3.75, 4.75 and 6.00 pair

Pillow Cases 1.00, 1.25 " 1.50

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON.

The Lexington Dramatic Club has elected: President, Mrs. Edwin Read; vice-president, Mrs. Augustus E. Scott; treasurer, James P. Prince; secretary, Miss Gertrude S. Smith; executive committee, C. C. Doe, Ezra F. Breed, William Roger Greeley, Mrs. William C. Stickle and Miss Beatrice C. Stevens. The next performance, to be given in the town hall Thursday evening, May 25, will be the play "The Bachelor's Romance."

Hallie C. Blake, formerly of Winthrop, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, has presented the Simon W. Robinson lodge of Masons a silk flag trimmed with gold bullion and mounted on a staff and standard, which has been placed in Masonic hall over the town hall.

ARLINGTON.

E. Nelson Blake has invited the Francis Gould G. A. R. post and its auxiliary, together with the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, to be his guests on the morning of Memorial day at his residence.

The Men's Club of the Universalist church has chosen: President, William G. Bott; secretary, E. J. Kelly; treasurer, E. W. Goodwin.

A play entitled "The Lady in the Kimono" will be presented by the Order of Eastern Star in the town hall next Friday evening.

The Teachers Club gave a dramatized performance of "Cranford" Friday evening in the high school hall.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

William Powers has been chosen president of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Children's day will be held at the Park Avenue Congregational church Sunday, June 11.

At the annual meeting of the Sunshine Club these officers were chosen: President, Mrs. William E. Lloyd; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Patterson; recording secretary, Mrs. Olive A. Bacon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. T. White; treasurer, Mrs. E. I. Downing; flower committee, Mrs. D. E. Perley; Mrs. E. W. Goodwin and Mrs. H. R. Seller; admission committee, Mrs. Alexander Livingston, Miss Susie Haskell and Mrs. C. T. Parsons.

CHELSEA.

The Rev. Charles N. Thorp, pastor of the First Congregational church, will preach at the vesper service at the Central church Sunday afternoon in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Willis A. Hadley. At his own church, in the morning, Mr. Thorp will preach on the tercentenary of the English Bible.

The entertainment committee of the Winnisimmet Union of the First Congregational church is giving a May party for the children this afternoon in the vestry.

EVERETT.

James A. Perkins post, G. A. R., will be the host of the United Spanish War Veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Veterans organizations of this city tonight. After a supper there will be an illustrated lecture on the Panama canal by Capt. Charles Fuller, U. S. N.

The annual Universalist May festival will be held this afternoon and evening in the eighth regiment armory on Chelsea street.

BEVERLY.

The cantata, "Ruth the Moabitess," was presented by the Beverly high school chorus Friday evening.

Cards will be sent out today to merchants along Cabot street asking them to express their opinion on Saturday evening band concerts.

George M. Hall of the Winnipeg Development and Industrial bureau will be a speaker at the May meeting of the Beverly Board of Trade in the Mason building Thursday evening.

WINTHROP.

The members of the Onwego Club are to spend Monday studying the spring vegetation in Franklin park.

Officers of the Good Cheer Alliance of the Unitarian church for next year are: President, Mrs. Laura F. Walsh; vice-president, Mrs. Edward M. Nesmith; secretary, Mrs. Frank F. Cook; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Carstensen; advisory board, the officers and Mrs. A. Irvine Innes, Mrs. Fred W. Woodcock, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Hamilton.

CAMBRIDGE.

It is understood that several of the stores on Mount Auburn street, near Boylston street, which were opened shortly after the opening of the transfer station at that point when the work on the Cambridge subway started, will close. The cars which were diverted to that route have returned to their old run from Harvard square to Putnam square, on Massachusetts avenue.

SOMERVILLE.

A musical comedy by Hickok and Nichols which was presented Friday night in Unitarian hall will be repeated this evening. The cast is made up of members of the Gamma Eta Kappa fraternity of the Somerville high schools, including present students in the schools and alumni. Among those taking part are Walter E. Anderson, William Anderson, D. Arthur Gould, John E. Daniels and Augustus T. Beatty.

READING.

A play, "Romantic Mary," will be given in the guild hall of the Congregational church next Wednesday evening.

On Tuesday evening, May 23, the Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church will hear an address by George E. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

MALDEN.

Former Representative Lynde Sullivan is being boomed as a candidate for the judgeship on the superior court bench and petitions have been in circulation about the city urging Governor Foss to appoint him.

The Ladies' Society of the First Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. Lester S. Hart; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. G. Burnham and Mrs. F. E. Snow; secretary, Miss Florence Hordford; treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Gregory; auditor, Mrs. A. F. Whittemore; directors, Mrs. J. W. Hutchins, Mrs. Odiorne Swaine, Mrs. H. H. French, Mrs. H. C. Lord, Mrs. A. L. Robinson, Mrs. G. A. Matthews, Mrs. C. O. Walker, Mrs. J. A. Pierce, Miss Alice Hitchins, Miss A. F. Bailey.

WHITMAN.

The officers of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church for the coming year are: President, Mrs. Helen Ford; vice-president, Mrs. H. C. Cleveland; secretary, Mrs. C. B. Snow; treasurer, Mrs. Harry S. Keith; chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Nahum Reed; social committee, Mrs. Oscar Bemis; benevolent work, Mrs. A. C. Whitmarsh; visiting, Mrs. Carrie Blanchard; sewing, Mrs. James Bailey; flower, Mrs. Florence Penniman; post-office, mission and cheerful letter, Mrs. Jarvis Bourne.

Monday evening the first anniversary of the institution of Nunkateset tribe of Red Men will be celebrated.

MELROSE.

The Highlands Woman's Club has elected: President, Miss Agnes L. Dodge; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ella F. MacDonald and Mrs. Adelaide J. W. Boynton; recording secretary, Mrs. Gertrude D. Cox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sarah R. Noyes; treasurer, Miss Anna S. Basford; auditor, Mrs. Mary T. Savage; directors, Miss Minnie E. C. Messenger, Mrs. Ervine R. Strout. Department chairmen are: Art and literature, Mrs. May B. Reed; history and travel, Mrs. Carrie R. Cushing; current events, Mrs. Winifred Bolton; domestic science, Mrs. H. G. Shepard.

WALTHAM.

Reports of inspectors of the Home Garden Association show that children have started about 1500 gardens which they are to care for during the summer.

The members of the Mothers Club are to attend the Mothers' day services at the Immanuel Methodist church upon invitation of the pastor, the Rev. R. L. Greene.

"Literature of Historic Scotland" is the subject of a lecture to be given by the Rev. James Alexander, literary editor of the Boston Herald, at a meeting of the Golden Rule Brotherhood of the Congregational church Monday evening.

NORWOOD.

The Norwood Women's Club has elected: President, Miss Christine L. Bigelow; vice-presidents, Mrs. Gertrude L. Sigel and Mrs. Grace H. Bagley; treasurer, Mrs. Alta E. Hartshorn; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Adelaide Bigelow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Culver; auditor, Mrs. Martha G. Winslow; board of directors, Mrs. May C. Rowell, Mrs. Arabella Cushing, Miss Ellen Berwick and Mrs. Lucy P. Monroe; delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs' convention at New Bedford May 24 and 25, Mrs. Helen M. Bartley and Mrs. Lucy P. Monroe.

WAKEFIELD.

The Sewing Club of the W. R. C. has elected: President, Mrs. Mary W. Warren; vice-president, Mrs. Florence Townley; secretary, Mrs. Mae MacDuffie; treasurer, Mrs. H. Luella Eaton; directors, Mrs. Mary Brown, chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. W. Emma Hawkes.

The selectmen have elected Samuel T. Parker forest warden and have appointed Harry Foster as a member of the Sweetser charity lecture course committee to succeed James H. Kimball.

BROCKTON.

The China Club will be entertained May 26 at the home of Mrs. Ernest N. Barnes in Taunton.

The water commissioners are ready to start the foundations for the twin reservoirs at Avon and the new pipe line through Woodland avenue is being laid. The Comet Club of this city and the Armeros of Whitman will open their clubhouse at Monponsett lakes Memorial day.

DEDHAM.

The Dedham Boat Club has elected: President, Charles H. Shriver; vice-president, Robert C. McQuillen; secretary, Edwin Scott Morse; house captain, E. Vernon Cormerais; treasurer, Henry P. Cormerais; crew captain, Frederick Brodbeck; board of directors, Frederick R. Kingsbury, Harry V. Conant and Fredrick C. Cobb.

REVERE.

At the Bradstreet avenue school 1500 packages of flower and vegetable seeds were delivered to the pupils Friday night for planting in the home gardens. The land of Mrs. Morrison Bullard, which adjoins the school land, has been loaned to the pupils and the seeds have been planted in it.

QUINCY.

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Hardy will preach his farewell sermon as pastor of the Bethany Congregational church, Sunday morning. The Rev. R. H. Cochrane of Braintree will officiate at the evening service.

SWIFTEST AIRSHIP YET BUILT, IS SAID OF BRITISH DIRIGIBLE

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—It would appear from the numerous accounts circulated that the great dirigible air-vessel at present housed in a shed at Messrs. Vickers' factory at Barrow will be one of a number to be constructed in the future.

As has already been explained, this dirigible, which has been constructed for the British admiralty, embodies all possible improvements and is considered to be not only the most up-to-date, but the swiftest airship that has yet been built. It is said that the volume of this, the first dirigible to be attached to the British navy, is 708,330 cubic feet, and that it has a length of 510 feet. On the occasion of the launching of the Princess Royal, however, Mr. McKenna, the first lord of the admiralty, refused to make any definite reply to the question as to when the airship referred to would be launched. He declared that no authoritative description had as yet been given to the public.

The figures above mentioned cannot, therefore, be accepted as entirely authentic, although it is understood that they are accurate. The vessel will be manned by officers and bluejackets, who will, it is understood, be supplied with uniforms made of material specially treated, so as to keep out the wind. As soon as the trials of this great air-vessel have been satisfactorily carried out it is understood that the vessel will be used as a training airship for the men to be selected to man the airships to be constructed in the future. No date has as yet been definitely fixed for the launching; but since the dirigible is now practically complete in every respect it is believed that as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled the preliminary trials will take place.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The aviation exhibition being held here has been visited by the Czar, who expressed his gratification at the fact that a British firm was represented. During the course of a speech delivered at a banquet given in honor of the members of the aviation congress the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch referred to the excellent finish of the work exhibited by the British firm. So successful has the exhibition proved, and so good has been the attendance, that it has been decided to keep it open for a further two weeks.

ST. PETERSBURG.—During the session of the first all-Russian airship conference held in this city it was decided that an all-Russian airship association should be organized of which the chief object would be to train a body of aeronauts for military purposes.

TEST OF AEROPLANES IN WARFARE MADE AT MEET AT HENDON, ENG.

LONDON.—Fourteen aviators, under the auspices of the parliamentary aerial defense committee, performed feats to show the utility of aeroplanes in warfare at Hendon Friday. A fleet of aeroplanes made a theoretical attack on an army dirigible balloon.

Claude Grahame-White exhibited the use of the aeroplane in bomb throwing by dropping a bomb in the center of a chalked line outline of a battleship in the aerodrome. He took up as passengers Arthur Balfour, Reginald McKenna and Lord Denham.

J. Armstrong Drexel, when starting for Aldershot, fell from a height of 30 feet, smashing his aeroplane. Mr. Grahame-White won the test for rising from the ground after a run of 52 yards. Mons. Louis Bleriot won a prize by dismantling his aeroplane in nine minutes and putting it together again in 11 minutes.

Mons. Hamel flew from Hendon to Aldershot, 35 miles, in 41 minutes. Robert Loraine, the actor, and Capt. F. S. Cody were among the aviators present.

The exhibition was witnessed by Premier Asquith, A. J. Balfour, War Secretary Haldane, Home Secretary Churchill, Chancellor Lloyd-George, 200 members of Parliament, the army council, admiralty and many officers of the army and navy.

DOROTHY BREWER CHAPTER PLANS SUMMER SEASON

WALTHAM, Mass.—Dorothy Brewer chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has plans for a busy summer season, and already outings of interest to the members have been arranged.

On May 22 the chapter will attend the reception to be given by Sarah Bradley Fulton chapter of Medford, and the next day will go to the state conference to be held at the Woman's Club house in Worcester. May 31, June 1, 2 and 3, the members of the chapter will see the "Pageant of Northampton," to be given by Betty Allen chapter of that city.

NEW AMSTERDAM HOTEL SOLD. NEW YORK.—The New Amsterdam hotel has been sold by the Edward Coyne Hotel Company to the silk manufacturing firm of J. H. & C. K. Eagle. The property is said to have brought about \$600,000. It will be the new up-town home of the silk company.

LESLIE C. WEAD TELLS HOW TO BETTER TAX INTANGIBLE PROPERTY

Right to Assess It and Incomes Should Be Placed With the State, Real Estate Man Argues.

MEANS MORE MONEY

In an article printed by the Boston News Bureau today, Leslie C. Wead, who as a member of the committee on taxation of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, gives much attention to the subject of tax reform, says:

"An examination of the report of the tax commissioner for 1909 shows the total property assessed for taxation by local assessors as \$3,727,473,305, of which the real estate was \$2,870,699,295, or 77 per cent, and the personal \$856,774,340, or 23 per cent.

"In the discussion which took place last year concerning the constitutional amendment, it was estimated that the intangible property of the state assessed for taxation amounted to \$422,000,000, which was 11 1/4 per cent of the total assessed value. If we deduct this from the aggregate assessment, we have remaining for real estate and tangible personal property \$3,305,473,305, or 88 1/2 per cent of the total assessed value.

"The average tax rate of the state was \$17.60 per thousand. Figured on this basis, the total tax collected on real estate and tangible personal property would be \$58,176,325.

"The report shows that the municipalities received: From the local assessments, \$65,381,747; share of corporation taxes, \$2,385,153; share of bank taxes, \$391,061, making a total of taxes collected by or distributed to the municipalities of \$68,157,961.

"The state tax levied on municipalities amounted to \$4,500,000 and the county tax \$4,084,409, making \$8,584,409. Deducting these items from the aggregate receipts by municipalities leaves the net amount for use for local purposes \$59,573,402.

"This amount very closely approximates the estimated return based on the average tax rate upon real estate and tangible personal property.

"From these figures it is apparent that if the municipalities should be relieved of the burden of paying state and county taxes they could afford to forego the assessment of intangible personal property for local uses and distribution of the corporation and bank taxes. It would, of course, not work equally in all cities and towns, but taking the state as a whole the results would approximately be the same as under the existing system.

"In last year's discussion it was argued that the high rate of taxation upon intangible personal property worked great hardship upon those who made reports to the assessors and that the existing system allows great discrimination in the enforcement of this tax and gives some of the smaller towns having a low tax rate unfair advantage over other towns having a higher tax rate, thus inducing the removal of wealthy citizens from the cities and towns having a high tax rate to those towns having a low tax rate, and in some instances resulting in the making of unfair bargains between the officials and residents concerning the assessments to be made upon their personal estates.

"If, therefore, the right to assess this class of property and incomes be taken away from the local assessors and placed with the state, these objectionable practices would be discontinued. It might also result in retaining in the city of Boston for example, many citizens who under the existing system would take up their legal residences in other parts of the state.

"The assumption by the state of the payment of the county expenses as well as the state expenses from funds collected from the local sources of revenue, including the corporation tax, would also have the advantage of permanently settling the oft recurring question as to the proper distribution of the corporation taxes.

"The claim is made that under the existing system only a small fraction of the intangible personal property of the state is reached by the assessors. One reason for this, aside from the question of high rate at which it is taxed, is the disinclination of people to disclose to their neighbors the amount and character of their investments, whereas they might be less unwilling to make a statement to officials of the commonwealth.

"It is quite likely that if accurate figures were presented, some of the richer towns and perhaps the city of Boston might suffer temporarily under this method, but taking the state as a whole and with the advantages which it seems to offer, it seems probable that the benefits would more than offset the injuries."

GOVERNOR BASS INSPECTS ROADS

DOVER, N. H.—Gov. Robert P. Bass and council are making a flying trip through the state inspecting the state roads and the proposed extensions where towns and cities have appropriated any money for the work.

NEWS BRIEFS

ARRESTED ON HOLD-UP CHARGE.

Walter Fency, 71 West Sixth street, South Boston, and William Perry, 86 Albion street, South End, were arrested on Friday evening charged with taking a watch from Henry A. Brown, on the Dover street bridge. A third man jumped 40 feet to the railroad tracks and escaped.

COMMERCIAL HIGH GIVES PRIZES.

This year's high school of commerce scholarship prizes have been awarded as follows: National Cash Register scholarships, John J. McLaughlin, Ernest Thulin; William Filene Sons Company scholarship, Ralph Moore; Jordan Marsh Company scholarship, John E. Treanor.

PULLEY BURSTS THROUGH WALL.

FRANKLIN, N. H.—An iron pulley, six feet in diameter and with a 14-inch face, burst at paper mill A of the International Paper Company's plant Friday when going 400 revolutions per minute and smashed through a 10-inch brick wall, scattering some of the bricks to a distance of 50 to 60 feet.

KENTUCKY BANK CLOSED.

GRAYSON, Ky.—The Bank of Willard near here has been closed by order of the state examiner. The bank has a capital of \$15,000. It is alleged that a shortage of \$14,000 has been found in the accounts.

WALTHAM MAN TREASURER.

SALMON FALLS, N. H.—Ronald T. Lyman of Waltham, representing the Lyman cotton mill interests, has been chosen treasurer of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, replacing Edward P. Nichols, who has resigned.

SPRINGFIELD PASTOR TO STAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Rev. W. M. Crawford of Grace Methodist church in this city, recently assigned to the Congress Methodist church in Portland, will remain here another year, a Maryland man having been selected for the Portland work instead.

ACCEPTS BAR HARBOR PASTORATE.

MILTON, N. H.—The Rev. Joseph N. Walker, pastor of the Congregational church, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Congregational church at Mt. Desert, Me.

NEW PASTOR FOR SOUTH BERWICK.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me.—The Rev. L. H. Spangue of Lockport, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church and is to commence his duties June 1.

BOY SCOUTS AT SOUTH BERWICK.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me.—Delegates of the Boy Scouts and those interested in the Y. M. C. A. movement are here for the annual convention.

PROVIDENCE PLANS LONG CYCLE TOUR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The proposed Providence to Niagara Falls motor cycle tour will be held in July under the auspices of the Providence Motorcycle Club. Twenty riders will leave here July 9 for Buffalo. It is planned to reach there July 12. The next day they will go to Niagara Falls.

RECEPTION TO QUINCY PASTOR.

QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. Charles B. Ames, who recently resigned the assistant pastorate of the historic First Unitarian church, was given a reception in the chapel there Friday evening.

PARADE OF 1600 WORK HORSES

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Workhorse Parade Association, with H. C. Mervin, president, George F. Peabody, Arthur Perrin, Joshua Atwood and Mr. Armistead at the Revere house on Friday night, it was announced that more than 1600 entries have been received for Memorial day and that more than 1600 horses will take part, including a 14-horse hitch owned by Youlden, Smith & Hopkins, and 42 of the oldest horses in the city.

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Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

Wash Dresses, Wash Waists

The Season's GREATEST SALE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
May 15—16—17

The goods to be offered at this great sale are superior in every respect, and they will be marked at figures that will justify you in buying your full supply for the summer.

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QU

NO AGREEMENT YET REACHED IN NEW YORK SUBWAY SITUATION

NEW YORK—Though a conference on Monday is expected to bring about some agreement with regard to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's traction offer, the financial features seem to be as much in dispute today as they have been.

When Col. T. S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, was leaving the conference Friday he was asked whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would consent to a proposal for a division of the territory and subway-building contracts with the Interborough.

"I know of no such arrangement," he said, "and I do not think any arrangement can be made for the joint operation of a subway beneath Broadway. When we submitted our first proposition providing for a road under Broadway and Seventh Avenue and going only as far north as Fifty-ninth street, that would have been the time to have talked about a division of territory. That time has passed. The city conference requested us to consider the extension of our lines further north, and we have submitted a revised plan accordingly."

Mayor Gaynor seems well pleased with the subway situation as it is shaping up. He said Friday: "It has improved greatly since the public service commission first advertised for bids. Whichever subway offer may be accepted, it is evident the city is getting a good deal. But he refused to commit himself to either side.

Borough President Miller said nothing had come up in the conference about any division of territory between the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Borough President McAneny, chairman of the transit committee of the board of estimate, also said he had heard nothing of a proposal for a division of territory.

TRANSATLANTIC BOAT TO MAKE PROVIDENCE REAL PORT ARRIVES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the arrival of the big steamer *Madonna* of the French Fabre line at 9:40 o'clock this morning, Providence virtually became a port of entry. Today marks the inauguration of the first transatlantic line out of Providence.

The *Madonna* will clear from Providence about 4 o'clock this afternoon for the Azores, en route to Marseilles.

As the steamer sailed up the inner harbor to her dock at Fox Point, the hundreds of small craft saluted with their whistles. The *Madonna* arrived an hour behind schedule.

Governor Pothier, Mayor Fletcher and other prominent state and city officials gathered on the steamer at 11 o'clock for a public reception and at noon a private luncheon was served on board.

From now on Providence will have a line of transatlantic ships as the Fabre line has established a terminal here.

EDUCATORS GIVE TALKS TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

About 150 members of the New England Association of School Superintendents met at the Boston Latin school assembly hall Friday night.

Several members disagreed with the ideas advanced by the professors that school efficiency should be measured scientifically.

Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education, said that the trouble in school reform today is that we have no clear idea of the goal desired; therefore it is useless at present to study methods very closely.

Other speakers were Prof. G. D. Strayer of the department of educational administration in the teachers school at Columbia University; Supt. William H. Hudson of Cleveland, Supt. C. S. Lyman of Hudson, Prof. E. P. Cubberley of Stanford University, Supt. J. G. Edgerly of Fitchburg, Supt. A. L. Stafford of Chelsea; Supt. A. J. Jacoby of Milton; President Baldwin of normal school, Hyannis; Supt. A. K. Whitcomb of Lowell and Supt. W. D. Parkinson of Waltham.

"THE TECH" HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER

The annual banquet of the Tech, the undergraduate newspaper of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was held at the New American house Friday evening.

General Manager Bates announced the election to the managing board for the year of 1911-12 as follows: E. W. Tarr '12 of Gloucester, L. W. Chandler '12 of Leominster, C. A. Cary '12 of East Machias, Me., A. H. Waitt '14 of Medford, H. W. Hall '12 of Winsted, Conn., P. G. Whitman '13 of Newton and L. H. Lehman of Boston.

WAKEFIELD TO HEAR MISS YABA.—WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Miss N. Ma Dea Yaba, one of the speakers at the "World of Boston" exposition, will address a union meeting in the Universalist church, Sunday evening at 5 o'clock.

RAIN HALTS FOREST FIRE. MILLERS FALLS, Mass.—Rain Friday night practically extinguished the forest fires which have been burning for the past three days in Montague, Wendell and Erving townships.

SURREY HILLS HUMOR GENIUS OF CITY WORKERS FOR COLONIZING

Estate in Valley Unfit for
Cultivation Made Into
Outing Ground.

HOUSE AND TRIP TO IT COST LITTLE

Paths in Woods and Views
From Heights Close by
Invite Walking.

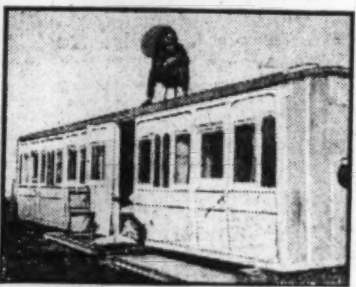
PERHAPS it would be difficult, searching the length and breadth of England, to discover a lovelier bit of country than just that corner where the Surrey hills dip down to the Weald of Kent. It is thereabouts that the three counties of Surrey, Kent and Sussex merge in one, and as far away as the eye can see stretches the beautiful vale, which in the distance resembles one large fertile garden.

After a delightful walk in the dewy freshness of the early morning, and just as the mist was melting under the rays of a splendid September sun, a quiet little valley, narrow and somewhat screened from view by reason of its loftier surroundings, came gradually into sight from the top of the hill which stands above it. Every blade of the long grass that grew in tufts about the slope beneath was created thickly with tiny dew drops sparkling in the sunlight, while the tall hollyhocks and gorgeous dahlias in the gardens below were lifting their faces to catch the morning light.

Here was an ideal spot on a lovely morning, and this is the spot which had been selected for the building of a quaint little colony of tiny dwellings. One's first impression on glancing at this row of small cabins and miniature gardens was one of merriment. It seemed hard to grasp the meaning of this tiny village, chiefly composed of match-boarded and corrugated iron, and doubtful also



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)
VILLA FOR SHORT VACATIONS.
Older cabins have verandas and presume to architectural honors.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)
WEEK-END COUNTRY RETREAT.
Disused railway carriage makes satisfactory bungalow.

whether these dwellings could really be of use to any one.

Few of them indeed appeared to possess more than a single room, and that about the dimensions of a large ship's cabin. Each had its chimney, some had a veranda, and one actually included a pony as part of its establishment, which might be seen grazing in the garden below. Two or three of the huts were already closed, occupiers being in town or having completed their holiday; while other huts were the scene of active household duties, dusting, cleaning and

cooking being in evidence; and from more than one came the sound of children's voices, joyous midst the freedom of these surroundings.

It appeared on inquiry that a portion of a large estate had, not very long since, been disposed of, as the land had not been found suitable for grazing or cultivation, nor, owing to its position, did it constitute a building site of any value. The valley was therefore divided up and sold in small plots costing about £10 each, whilst certainly not more than another £10 appeared to have been expended upon the contents, as well as purchase of the hut.

The new comer who had acquired a miniature property would thus find everything to be done on his arrival. A garden would have to be made out of the wild hillside, the hut, which was most likely a ready-made one, would have to be painted, all the labor in fact necessary for the making of a little place should be joyfully undertaken. Looking along the row of shanties, some of them comparatively newly built, others covered with creepers, honeysuckle and roses, one could discern where the spirit of the true colonist had been at work. It was evident that the hand skilled in the use of tools, accustomed also to the art of making something out of nothing, or to finding a way where at first there seemed to be none, had here reduced large problems until they became small ones, and had finally solved them altogether.

This interesting little colony lies not very far from London as modern journey counts, and although it happens to be some little distance from a railway station this is a decided advantage when country solitude is looked for. To come away from business in the cool of a summer's evening and picnic quietly in the valley, to spend a week-end there or even part of a vacation, was no doubt the motive that led to the creation of the huts.

Grand views across lovely country can be gained by simply climbing the hillside, and there are beautiful woods, fields and lanes also on all sides in which to roam at leisure. Finally, when the time comes to pack up and go home, there remains only the simplest method possible of closing the house. In this case it is accomplished by merely turning the key in the one and only door.

STATEMENT OF LIMANTOUR MAKES FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex.—The statement issued by Senor Limantour that President Diaz was entirely in earnest when he promised to resign the presidency in regard to many today as making towards speedy peace in Mexico. Despite the advantage the capture of Juarez has given them, many insurrecto chieftains openly favor accepting President Diaz' word that he will retire.

This plan is opposed by the radicals, who point out that the rebels, through the new American customs order, can now get all the arms, ammunition and supplies necessary to carry on the campaign to a successful conclusion and that it would be foolish to give up this advantage now.

CANANEA, Mex.—A battle rivaling the recent engagements at Agua Prieta is impending here between 2000 insurgents, under Colonel Juan Cabral, and the federal garrison at Cananea, numbering 750.

Cabral, who has practically surrounded the city with his troops, made a formal demand for surrender. The federal commander refused and sent all the American women and children to Naco, in automobiles.

WASHINGTON—Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, sent a circular letter on Friday to Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador at Mexico

ORDERS EIGHT MORE TRANSFER STATIONS ON BOSTON ELEVATED

City, and to every American consulate in Mexico to deny stories of United States intervention officially, to brand them as "foolish" and to explain that nothing was further from the intentions of the United States government than to intervene in Mexican affairs.

Mexico City Fortifying

MEXICO CITY.—The actions of the government indicate that an attack upon the city from some source is imminent. The guard at Belan city prison, where more than 5000 prisoners are confined, of whom 40 per cent are political, was increased today by 1000 soldiers.

These are stationed on the walls at points of vantage. Four pieces of light artillery have been transferred from the arsenal to the national palace, where they are mounted so that they command all the approaches to the building, which is in the center of the city. All the cannon in the arsenal have been brought out.

Government officials preserve a mysterious silence regarding the object of these preparations. The war office merely says that they are protective measures taken to insure against possible attack.

It is believed here that Madero will order hostilities continued. This is generally believed to be the explanation for the government's action in strengthening positions here.

SIMMONS CLASS HOLDS LUNCHEON

The annual luncheon of the sophomore class of Simmons College was held in the refectory today. The committee in charge consists of the following students: Helene Boehme, Louise Locke, Florence Goldsmith and Elizabeth Walker.

The Rev. Frank W. Padelford of Newton will speak at the vesper services in North Hall Sunday at 6:45 p. m. Special music will be provided by Bernard Durgin of Lynn.

The following members of the sophomore class have been elected vice-presidents of the student guild: Helen Boehme of Cleveland, O., department of household economics; Dorothy W. Hughtitt of Auburn, N. Y., department of secretarial studies; Doris E. Wilber of Medford, library department; Katherine M. Frederick of Methuen, science department.

REFUSES TO HEAR MR. CANNON.

WASHINGTON—Before the House on Friday adjourned until Tuesday after a short session, Representative Cannon had a few words he wanted to say about this effort to adjourn on Monday, on which motions to discharge committees would be in order, but Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, declined to let him say them and insisted upon adjournment.

PLOWS UP BRITISH COIN.

HANSON, Mass.—While plowing in his garden in Washington street, Ralph Marden unearthed an English coin dated 1773. One side bears a likeness of George III. and on the other side is the English coat of arms.

BROOKLINE ADDS TO FIRE FORCE

W. W. Estabrook, commissioner of the Brookline fire department, today announced the names of six new members of the force. The men have been certified by the civil service commissioners and will begin service immediately. They are: Timothy J. Dasey, William Longmore, William Gould, John H. Hogan, Michael Rouke and Patrick McCarthy, Jr.

"The long expected 'one day off in five' is still in abeyance. Commissioner Estabrook states that there is some delay regarding certification by the civil service examiners, and that the day off may not go into effect for a week or more yet."

CHURCH WINDOW CARNATION SALE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—"Carnation Day" is observed in this town today, and at daylight this morning upward of 100 girls swarmed the streets and took their posts at railroad stations, armed with carnations of every color. It is expected that between 75,000 and 100,000 carnations will be sold.

The event is under the auspices of the Mary Farnham Bliss Society, and the proceeds will be for a memorial window in the new Congregational church.

COMMEND COLONEL HIGGINSON. Commending the efforts of Col. T. W. Higginson for woman's suffrage, a resolution was adopted in a meeting held by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association at 885 Boylston street Friday afternoon.

NEW \$40,000,000 PORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED

(Continued from Page Ten.)

by President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Maine to construct a huge terminal on Commonwealth pier, but is an entirely different proposition. Emphasis was also laid on the fact that this was a matter to be decided properly by such a board as is advocated by the chamber.

The chamber also called attention to the fact that the plan of the building trust is not only for a steamship terminal, but for a great industrial district, modeled on the line of the Bush terminal in New York city where factories may have every advantage for the convenient and quick handling of raw material and completed product.

Charles Stewart, local manager of the Cunard line, said that he was not in possession of many facts as to the real promoters of the proposition, but thought that such a terminal as proposed would be a great benefit to the port.

Elwyn G. Preston said today that he should like to see more details of the South Boston proposition than have so far appeared before giving it credence. He advised considering the tangible rather than the intangible proposition, and referred to the \$9,000,000 appropriation bill now before the Legislature. He said he would like to see all efforts focused on accomplishing what Boston now has in hand, rather than on some huge proposition of which we know nothing definite.

REAL ESTATE

LANDOR AND HUMBOLDT SOLD.

Two apartment hotels, the Landor at 17 Yarmouth street, near Columbus avenue, South End, and the Humboldt at 40 Holborn street, near Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, figure in the latest local real estate sales. The Landor is a six-story 12-apartment structure, standing on 6676 square feet of land, all taxed on \$50,000, of which amount \$15,000 is on the lot. Marion E. Pike purchases from Frank B. Currier, title coming through Lillian J. Buckley. The Humboldt is a three-story brick building, occupying 5400 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$17,200, with \$2200 on the land. James E. Rich sells to Walter P. Ricker.

Another important city sale involves the property at 21 Bulfinch street, near Bowdoin square, West End. There is a three-story and basement well-front brick structure and 1000 square feet of land, all rated by the assessors as worth \$25,000, of which amount \$18,400 is on the land. Henry L. Dyer et al. convey to David H. Greenhood.

David H. Greenhood has also purchased from the Union Institution for Savings South End property numbered 20 to 214 Albany street, junction of Lehigh street, 41 to 43 Seneca street, junction of Albany street, and 43 Oneida street, junction of Albany street. In all \$21,500 in assessed valuation is involved, with about 13,000 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$13,400. There are two and one-half story brick buildings in the Seneca-Albany street parcel and one two and one-half story brick building in the Oneida-Albany street parcel. Sarah Cirkor has just purchased from Max L. Pipansky et al., guardians, the three-story brick building and 791 square feet of land at 14 Cherry street, near Shawmut avenue, South End, all rated for taxing purposes at \$5800, of which amount \$1800 is on the lot.

Roxbury and Dorchester sales follow: Two-family frame house and 6000 feet of land at 45 to 49 Bowler street, near Sherman street, Roxbury, sold to David Waters et al. by Hinda E. Schreiber. Total abatement \$8000; \$1800 on lot. Frame house and 3589 feet of land at 139 Crawford street, near Hollander street, Roxbury, William Helmer to Frank J. Holderied. Total rating \$5400; \$1400 on the land. Joseph A. Donovan to Mary C. Towle estate, 35 Draper street, near Robinson street, comprising frame house and 3202 feet land, all taxed on \$7000; \$1000 on lot. Frame house and 3968 feet land at 21 Wolcott street, near Erie street, all taxed on \$5900; \$1400 on lot. Arthur Williams to Minnie Smith et al.

BUILDING IN NEW ENGLAND.

Following are comparative statistics of building operations in New England up to May 10, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date, May 10, 1911, \$52,387,000; corresponding period 1910, \$56,384,000; 1909, \$53,204,000; 1908, \$27,219,000; 1907, \$43,941,000; 1906, \$36,472,000; 1905, \$32,382,000; 1904, \$26,903,000; 1903, \$30,487,000; 1902, \$44,714,000; 1901, \$41,177,000.

ARLINGTON RESIDENCE SOLD.

John P. Wyman, trustee, has sold the two-family house at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Wyman terrace, Arlington, together with 5080 square feet of land, and deeds have gone to record conveying title to G. P. Walton. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

"CONCORD RIVER PARK."

There has been a busy week in sales at "Concord River Park," North Billerica, among the buyers being L. L. Florence, who purchased lot 58 with a frontage of 45 feet on the Concord river and extending to the Concord river and containing 3570 square feet. Lot 3, on the west side of Pollard street, with a frontage of 80 feet and

HAMILTON PLACE ANNEX

**Sunbeam
Sandals**

With Welt Soles

More Fun Than Going Barefoot

This comfortable Sandal allows the child's feet to enjoy that "Back to Nature" freedom of going barefooted without the uncomfortable results.

Made from selected tan calfskin with flexible oak leather soles, welt stitched all around the outside, leaving the inside perfectly smooth and clean.

Child's sizes, 3 to 6 1-2, at.....1.00
Larger sizes, 7 to 11, at.....1.25
Girls' or Boys' sizes, 12 to 2, at.....1.50
Larger Sizes, 2 1-2 to 6, at.....2.00

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containing 4244 square feet, has been purchased by John Sawyer.

Lot 43, on the east side of Riverview avenue, with a frontage of 53 feet and containing 3515 square feet, has been sold to J. B. Bissonnette.

Lot 20, on the south side of Pleasant street, containing 3552 square feet, has been purchased by James Fitzgerald. E. M. Harrington grantor; Edward T. Harrington Company, brokers.

PLAN OF SINGLE TAX URGED BEFORE THE 20TH CENTURY CLUB

"What the advocate of the single tax is asking for seems to me to be a reasonable and simple little thing," said Jonas M. Miles of Concord in opening his address on "The Taxation of Land Values in Massachusetts" this afternoon before the Twentieth Century Club. He continued: "It is only that society shall assert the right of a producer to the thing it has made; only that what it creates the community shall claim for its own; only that the state shall let be your earnings and mine, collect more of its rent and pay its bills with its own money."

"The machinery of taxation exists. All that is needed to put the single tax in operation is to do away with all other taxation than that on land values. This is definite and defensible, and our present system is neither. Suppose it to be done here in Massachusetts, suppose the tax rate to be made high enough to raise the same revenue from land value alone, what would happen?"

"In Concord, where I live, the tax bills of two small householders would be one cent more than they are now. A merchant, whose taxable property comprises land, buildings, horses, carriages, wagons, income, cash, debts due him, goods, wares, merchandise, store furniture, would find his \$100 tax bill increased by the sum of 44 cents. A lawyer would find a change of less than \$4 in the amount of his tax bill, which now comes to nearly \$700, if the assessors would vex themselves and him about nothing but his land. Ninety cents would be added to the tax bill of one who now pays more than \$300."

U. S. TO CERTIFY WIRELESS MEN

WASHINGTON—To bring about greater efficiency of wireless operators on ocean-going vessels, the department of commerce and labor will issue a certificate of skill in radio communication to operators who pass examinations, which will be held at many of the United States navy yards within a week or two.

Ocean-going vessels carrying passengers are required after July 1 to be equipped with wireless apparatus and competent operators.

MISS HART ELECTED.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The election of Miss Elizabeth H. Hart, a junior, of St. Louis, as president of the Undergraduate Christian Association of Wellesley College, has been announced. She will succeed Miss Dorothy Mills of Winchester, a senior.

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New Attractions for London and Boston Theatergoers

LONDON DRAMA LETTER.

(Special to the Monitor.)
"A Midsummer Night's Dream" produced under the sole direction of Sir Herbert Tree.

LONDON—When Sir Herbert (then Mr.) Beerbohm Tree revived "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in 1900, the comedy ran for 120 consecutive performances. It was a notable cast. Tree himself played Bottom, Julia Neilson and Mrs. Tree, Oberon and Titania, Louis Calvert Flute and Lewis Waller Lysander. Sir Herbert has withdrawn Henry VIII. in the midst of its successful career to again revive one of his most popular revivals. This time Arthur Boucher plays Bottom the Weaver, Sir Herbert taking a month's holiday before starting his Shakespearean festival.

Beautiful as was Sir Herbert's original production of the "Dream," it has possibly been surpassed by the present lovely representation. J. Harker's two scenes of the wood near Athens, where mortals and fairies dispute themselves, are as delightful as anything that has been placed on the stage of His Majesty's, or, indeed, on any other stage in London. Through the tall stems of the trees you see the water flickering in the moonlight.

And then from every side, almost apparently from under every leaf, there appears some imp or other of the wood, so cleverly imitating, like his brothers and sisters, the birds and beasts, the things of the forest, that it is small wonder the mighty "Nick" fails to see one of them, as he runs between his legs, smiting the hero lustily.

There are besides what seem to be a thousand sprites, glistening like quicksilver. These little creatures are probably made of such substantial stuff as moonbeams. They fly through the air or chase one another through the dark trees in a wonderful confusion, or again they will leap into the water, the foam of their delicate draperies being caught on the wind. In the midst of this fantastic army there walks the stately and beautiful figure of Oberon, his charming Titania defying him in well spoken verse.

Miss Evelyn D'Alroy and Miss Margery Maude make a very gracious pair as the king and queen, the latter actress giving the lines with a sense of their rhythm and with great distinctness. It is no disparagement to the acting to say that it is of secondary interest to the wonderful wood with its kingdom of fairies. The children appear to be enjoying to the full the delight they are giving and everything in the way of admirable lighting and stage management is done to make the play a perpetual enjoyment. Detail is Sir Herbert Tree's delight, and it must be admitted is not infrequently his weakness; if sometimes, even in this charming production, there is a slight excess of it, it matters very little where the whole is so delightful.

Of the actors it should be said that Master Hampden is a very popular "Puck." He is a jolly little urchin, not overmuch a fairy, but has a tremendous voice, speaking his lines well and acting with the greatest enjoyment. Mr. Boucher, equally with Puck, appeared to be enjoying himself; with the rest of the "clowns" he is very busy indeed, busier than any of them, with the long-standing but still very popular business.

The acting altogether appeared to be good, but it may be hoped that some day Shakespeare's plays will be acted in smaller theaters, so that the players can give out rather more of the music of the lines, with a little less apparent effort. Lately, in justice to Sir Herbert's thoughtfulness, it should be mentioned that there are "real" rabbits in the wood. That they run about and try hard to eat things, and that though they are probably now thinking that a career on the stage is necessary to their happiness, their first sensations must have been the most bewildering experienced by any self-respecting "bunnies."

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Prince of Wales theater: "Better Not Enquire," a comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of Alfred Capus, by Gladys Unger.

Miss Gladys Unger has again adapted from the French a play for Mr. Charles Hawtrey. She has in the present play reduced the number of acts, changed, so it is said, some of the matter to suit the English taste, and produced as a whole a play neatly written and cleverly put together, but made up of situations which every playgoer is only too familiar with, and wit that is often posi-

tively sad, so utterly flavorless has it become through the wear and tear of constant use. Not that it is Miss Unger's wit, or in fact anybody's wit, it is simply a piece of theatrical tradition that comedy consists of fatuous lying and capesless infidelity.

The French nation, as a matter of fact, is quite as domestic as the English, indeed, the Frenchman in Mr. Shaw's most recent play laments the stodgy respectability of his countrymen contrasted with the latitudinarianism of the British, but it is a part of the tradition of the French stage that its family life must be represented as in a perpetual state of anarchy. The supply, however, of this particular kind of work will equal the demand, and just as long as the public and the censor, who seems to reflect the opinion of most theatergoers, regard work of this nature as a legitimate form of amusement, there will always be play turned out to suit this particular taste.

The subject of "Better Not Enquire" is, that so long as husbands are amiable at home, it is better to ask no questions and so provoke no lying. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Marie Lohr play the couple who part and ultimately agree to marry again on the basis of being satisfied with a fair seeming. Miss Lohr plays with considerable force and unites with the whole company in acting with an ease that makes the play something that is amusing and interesting to watch. Charles Hawtrey is, as usual, imitable as the completely self-centered and amiable liar. When his wife admits that she no longer loves him he utters the word "impossible" with an air of a man who has touched the very bottom of improbabilities.

One of the features of the production is, certainly the staging. The scenes, consisting of three interiors, have been designed by R. de Lissa. The wall of one is a pale primrose with a frieze of turquoise blue and furniture upholstered in the same color. And in another there are curtains of a monseigneur's violet against a green paper. Mr. de Lissa makes use of some very vivid blues and his general coloring, though distinctly bold, is refreshingly gay in a city that is mostly drab and among a people who seem naturally nervous of using color at all.

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Mrs. Burnett's new comedy drama, "Judy O'Hara," will be presented Monday night at the Hollis. "A Country Girl," the pretty musical comedy that ran long at the old Boston Museum, will be revived at the Tremont. Lindsay Morrison begins his season of summer stock at the Majestic with Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West." The Castle Square will offer Crawford's "The White Sister" for a week. "The Kiss Waltz," originally announced for May 15 at the Shubert, will be presented there for the first time Saturday night, May 20. Victor Herbert's "When Sweet Sixteen," announced for next Monday evening at the Boston, has been withheld until early next season.

Castle Square—John Craig Stock Company in two performances daily of "The White Sister," the stage version of F. Marion Crawford's novel which Miss Viola Allen has played for two seasons. The play tells of the emotional struggle of the heroine between religious duty and affection for a soldier whom she believed killed in Africa. The play has pictorial qualities of much beauty and theatrical situations. Miss Gertrude Binley will take the role created by Miss Viola Allen. John Craig will act the soldier hero, Severi, and the other roles will draw upon the full strength of the company.

Colonial—Final week of "The Arcadians," delightful musical comedy handsomely produced and played by the best cast of its kind this season, including Miss Julia Sanderson, Percival Knight, Miss Mary MacKidd, Miss Ethel Cadman, Alan Mudie, Harold Clemence, Frank Moulton.

Hollis—Miss Aphie James in "Judy O'Hara," a romantic comedy drama by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Fredrick A. Stanley. The story concerns Judy O'Hara, the only child of the Earl of Clanfergus, whose family has been ruined by King James II., during his unfortunate reign in the early seventeenth century in England. Judy's brave struggles to uphold the family honor and dignity before her retainers, her loyalty to the cause of young Stuart, the pretender, and her love for Sir Miles Prendergast of the staff of James Stuart furnish the theme of the play. The action wanders from the Clanfergus castle in Ireland to

the country home of an English nobleman and at last to the retreat of the pretender. The scenes are crowded with figures of diversified types. Judy first appears the center of a merry-making birthday party and then attempts to carry secret messages, disguised as a highwayman, to the pretender. In the cast are Paul McAllister, Lynn Pratt, Ann Warrington, Frank Kilday, Frank Currier.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—"The Magic Kettle," exhibiting the wonders of liquid air; Miss Beattie Wynn, favorite singer; Frank Milton and the DeLong Sisters in a musical comedy; Scott and Keane in a sketch; Bert Fitzgibbon, eccentric comedian; Goldsmith and Hoppe, musical comedians; the Four Charles, European transformation company.

Majestic—Lindsay Morrison stock company in Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West," opening Monday afternoon and giving two performances daily. Miss Eleanor Gordon will play the title role, and should be well fitted by personality and talents for the impersonation of the girl of 40 who loved a California outlaw and won him from his captor, Jack Rance, in an exciting card game. Wilson Melrose will act the outlaw and the other characters in the long cast will be acted by a group of Boston stock favorites.

Park—Continued run of "The Commuters," the comedy success of the Boston season. James Forbes' amusing picture of contrasts between a gay bachelor denizen of Broadway and the sober ways of the married people of a typical suburban place deserves its complete success. Shubert—Dark until Saturday evening, when "The Kiss Waltz," a new musical comedy from Vienna, will be produced. The English libretto is by Edgar Smith

and the music is by E. M. Ziehrer, composer of the score of "Mlle. Mischief." Among the principal members of the company are Maud Lambert, Elsa Ryan, Georgia Caine, Eva Davenport, Edith Bradford, Charles Bigelow, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Edgar Atchison-Ely.

Tremont—Revival of "A Country Girl," a graceful musical comedy that had a considerable success in this country several years ago, playing a long engagement at the old Boston Museum. The plot concerns the adventures of a handsome naval lieutenant and his comical companion, Midshipman Barry, in rural England and in London at a ball. John Slavin will play Barry and Melville Stewart will take his original role of Geoffrey Challoner. Miss Grace Freeman will return to the stage in the title role. Others in the company are Miss Genevieve Findlay, Robert Elliott, George E. Mack, Donald Hall and Ada Sterling. Mile, de Venay, from Paris, will dance, and Anton Heindl will lead the orchestra.

Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill will bring their combined wild west shows to Boston for a week's engagement afternoons and evenings during the week of May 15. The tents will be pitched in the Fens near Simmons College.

Ringling Brothers' circus begins a week's engagement on the new grounds in the Fenway on April 22.

BOSTON DRAMA LEAGUE.

The Boston Drama League today issued its prospectus.

The league was formed as a result of a meeting March 13 in Jacob Sleeper hall. Since then a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. George Pierce Baker has been working upon a plan of organization.

The officers: President, Prof. George

Pierce Baker; secretary-treasurer, Howard A. Savage, Tufts College; executive committee, Frank Chouteau Brown, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Judge Robert Grant, Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Mrs. Henry G. Pearson, Mrs. Martha E. G. Woodward; advisory committee, Holker Abbott, the Rev. Sherrard Billings, H. T. Parker, John Craig, Lorin F. Deland, David A. Ellis, Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Philip Hale, Miss Rose Lamb, the Rev. William Lawrence, the Rev. Maurice J. O'Connor, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, 2d, Prof. Samuel P. Capen, Charles J. Rich, Mrs. Eva W. White, Frederick Winsor, Robert A. Wood, Prof. Katherine Lee Bates.

The league proposes to answer two questions in regard to plays coming to Boston, "How am I to know what in the theaters is really worth seeing," and "How may I know for myself whether a play is, as a play, good or bad?"

"To meet the needs of those who would like some consensus of opinion as to the plays especially worth seeing, the Boston league will follow this plan: A committee of five persons, selected to represent widely different interests in the theater, will attend all important first-night performances in Boston; will meet immediately after the performance; and if it decides to recommend the play to members of the Boston league, will have a bulletin ready to go into the mail by the middle of the next morning. That is, the aim will be to have a report on any new play of merit in the hands of all members in Greater Boston not later than 6 o'clock of the day after the first performance."

"Bulletins will be issued only for plays which the committee can recommend. For the present at least bulletins of censure will not be issued. The aim of the playing committee will be helpfulness to

reader, author, manager and actor; any spirit of hypercriticism will be discouraged."

The annual membership fee is \$1. This will entitle members to the bulletins, the right to attend all public meetings of the league, a copy of the publications issued by the committee on drama study, etc.

The executive committee hopes that all members of the league will agree to attend the recommended plays as early as possible after receiving the bulletins.

"The second question, 'How may I know for myself whether a play is, as a play, good or bad?' will as far as possible be answered by the committee on drama study. It will have ready for delivery, early in the summer, outlines of courses for clubs and school organizations on the various national dramas, and a broadly inclusive course in modern drama in general. It will issue lists of collateral reading."

"The founders wish the Drama League of Boston to become a convenient clearing house for those interested in the drama, whether as an amusement of the best sort, an art, or a social force. It desires not at all to dictate; it does desire to help author, actor, and manager to give good plays, well acted, whether they be farce, musical comedy, comedy, social play or tragedy. It believes that by intelligent effort interests now at times seemingly at odds may cooperate to recognize all that is good in our drama and thus make our theater as pleasurable and as helpful as it should be. At the least, it hopes that its efforts will make theatergoing for its members much more satisfactory than at present."

"By joining this organization you ally yourself with thousands of people scattered over the country who are interested in strengthening the best influ-

ences of the theater and increasing the amount of admirable entertainment it offers. Present conditions make it possible to hope for prompt and important results from proper cooperation."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Ralph Herz in "Doctor DeLuxe," a new musical comedy by the authors of "Madam Sherry," will be offered at the Colonial, May 22.

Donald Meek will return to the Castle Square company with the revival of "The Rivals," May 22, when the first matinee will be given over to the boys and girls of the high schools of "Greater Boston."

"The Man from Home" is in preparation by the Lindsay Morrison stock company at the Majestic, with "The Man of the Hour" to come later.

NOTES.

Pupils of George DeCost gave an exhibition of gymnastics and dancing Friday evening in the Lundin gymnasium. Mr. DeCost conducted several classes in examples of his instruction that highly pleased a large audience. Mrs. Edward Whitridge was greeted with special favor in a Spanish dance. The exercises were followed by a collation and dancing for audience and pupils.

The annual May festival conducted for 23 years by Mrs. W. S. Butler and Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman in Mechanics building will be given this year on June 3. Several hundred children will participate in some of the most beautiful and intricate evolutions Mrs. Wyman has yet devised, it is promised. Among the solo dancers will be Nina Browne, Pauline Mason, Roy Young, Miss Tanner and other favorites of preceding festivals.

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READ'S PATRIOTISM WARMED BY TRAVEL

(Continued from Page Five.)

never seen you! Now was not this

"He was not a member of the 'Echo

Club' in New York. That held its mis-

chievous sessions while Read was in

Italy, but he was one of the poets pa-

rodi by those daring foolers, and in com-

ment the Ancient says:

"I think if Buchanan Read had con-

fined himself to those short, sweet, grace-

ful lyrics by which he first became

known, he would have sustained a better

success. . . . Read's best poems are

those which have a pastoral character."

Pre-Raphaelites Won

In 1851 Read went to London, where

his literary associations were of the

best. Not long after his arrival the

incident that Mrs. Howitt relates in her

"Reminiscences" took place. It seems

that Dante Rossetti was, once, talking

to a group of friends about some Amer-

ican poems he admired. "I have com-

across some lyrics in the Philadelphia

Courier, signed 'A Miner,' and written

from Hazeldell on the Schuylkill, as

fine as any I know." He had sent to

Philadelphia for all the papers contain-

ing poems by this author and had passed

them in a book he kept for gems of

poetry. This he produced, and began to

read some of the lyrics, expressing "dear

obligation" to the unknown writer.

Allingham, the young Irish poet, being

present, and having met Read as an

American gentleman, offered to ask the

latter if he knew who the poet of

Hazeldell was. When Allingham dis-

covered that Read was himself the man,

he carried his prize off to Rossetti's study.

Read was received with joy and con-

gratulations. In the midst of the jubilation

Holman Hunt came in, and "they spent

a grand evening together."

Mrs. Howitt continues: "The next

time Buchanan Read came to us, we

had perused his fresh, invigorating

poems, and were delighted to see him

again. And now, the ice being broken,

we found him to be a very generous,

grateful young man, possessing much

original power and fine discrimination

in art. He had been painting in Ros-

setti's studio, and in constant inter-

course with his host (with) William

Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Woolner. As

the day for his departure to Düsseldorf

approached, a great gathering of all the

P. R. B.'s took place to commemorate

his last evening in their midst. They

read aloud his poetry, made much of

him, and told such capital stories, that

some of them rolled on the floor with

laughter. But although they remained

together until four or five in the morn-

ing, they could not part with him. He

prolonged his stay, and as he absented

himself in their company from his lodg-

ings, it was reported that the pre-

raphaellites had carried him off in a

chariot of fire."

During a residence in Florence, Read

was a member of the English and Amer-

EARLY CHRISTIAN HISTORY IN OPERA

"Quo Vadis," by Sienkiewicz; Set to Music by Jean Nougues, Its Success in Paris, Vienna and New York.

OF MAKING many librettos out of strange material there would seem to be a multitudinous beginning in "Quo Vadis," the novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz which, all but forgotten, was selected by one of the latest of the French composers as foundation for a great spectacular opera. Henri Cain made the libretto and is said not to have allowed his classical knowledge to stand in the way of making the work a splendid and telling spectacle. Apparently the sensational qualities of the story overpower the music, which would have needed the giant powers of a Wagner to express adequately.

The score bears the dedication "A l'Antique Terre du Latium," with the names of the three men concerned in the work, and also the dates Rome, 1907, and Capri, 1908. No doubt Capri's memories of Tiberius and of Augustus, too, furnished a fitting milieu in which to frame this musical transcript of the days of Nero.

Times Musical

And to set Neronic doings to music was also very much in keeping. Rome, in the first centuries of the Christian era, was a home of musical art par excellence. Introduced from Hellas, the art of song and the playing upon musical instruments were the vogue. The great no longer were content to bend an ear to the music of slaves and hirelings; they must themselves train and exhibit their talents. We read that Flaccus, consul A. D. 19, was "an ardent player of the trumpet." Calpurnius Piso, who headed the conspiracy against Nero in 65, had a marked talent for the cithara. Perhaps the animus of his enmity to the Emperor may have started in a musical feud, who knows? For Emperor Nero, we know, would be always singing, and on his first public appearance sang for several hours. Caligula was a singer and dancer and Titus played and sang "with rare perfection." Britannicus, step-brother of Nero, won the latter's envy and dislike because of his voice and talent.

Of Nero's own voice Suetonius wrote "Quamquam exiguae vocis et fuscæ," his voice was rather weak and rough. He practised constantly and considered himself a great artist. When one of his governors in Gaul revolted his cruellest blow was the taunt that Nero was "a miserable beater of the cithara." Nero introduced "Neronic games," in frank imitation of the Olympic in which music and gymnastics and horsemanship formed the contests. In 63 he appeared before

an audience at Naples, where the theater was shaken by an earthquake while he played. He calmly finished his selection; however, and then the theater fell. History does not say what was read in the portent by the audience. He formed a clique of 5000 powerful young men of the people trained in the Alexandrian ways of "murmured applause," "storms of approval" and clapping with hollowed shells. These achieved artistic triumphs for Nero.

"Quo Vadis" Story Used

Returning from an artistic tour in Greece, where he sang at all the great games or contests of skill, he entered the city of Rome through the wall, after the honorable custom of victors in these games. The arch of the Circus Maximus was pulled down for him. It is said that the passage in Rev. xviii. 21, was prompted by the experience of the Christians in this city of musical revelry. We read here of the fall of the city where no more shall be heard the harpers and pipers and trumpeters—the story borne abroad perhaps by the Christians who fled from the massacres of 64.

The story of "Quo Vadis" is concerned with the events of this year. It is familiar, and the stage version may be briefly outlined here. The young Roman patrician Vinicius loves Lygia, a Christian maiden, who is guarded by her faithful slave Ursus. The Greek Chilon is hired to find out the home of Lygia and takes the gladiator Croton there to steal the girl. They are both overcome by the great Ursus, however, Vinicius in a fight is wounded and nursed by Lygia, who has confessed already to Peter that she loves the unconverted Roman. Peter says that she may win him to the true faith, and she does so. Nero has set fire to the city in order that he may experience the tragic delight of playing and singing against a background of flames. Chilon betrays the secret hiding place of the Christians to Nero, who proceeds to lay the burning of the city at their door and to plan an enormous butchery of them in the Coliseum to distract attention from his own deed. On this occasion Lygia is bound to the horns of a bull which Ursus is to meet unarmed in gladiatorial combat. He overcomes the beast and enters in before Nero, who sits above the arena with the gloating thousands, and raising her up demands pardon for her. Then Vinicius comes forward and claims her as his wife and also demands pardon. Others denounce Nero as the burner of the city and he is forced to release

Lygia and to withdraw in terror from the threats of the people.

Music Melodious

The music is not remarkable for power, but is everywhere melodious and gives the singers fine vocal opportunity. In Paris the chorus of the Christians, led by Peter, in the dungeons of Rome had to be repeated three times before the opera could go on. It was no doubt so much the music as the idea of the scene—the serene faith and joyous confidence in ultimate victory which the bands of persecuted men and women expressed to the responsive thought of the audience. Besides the great scene in the Coliseum the picture of the burning of Rome is made the most of in the play.

"Quo Vadis" has already been the nucleus of a symphonic poem and another opera. Nero has been made the hero of several operas, notably Rubinstein's, sung in Boston in 1888. Boito's "Nero" has long been promised, but the book has been seen—a splendid tragedy, the Italian reviewers said. It is to have music planned somewhat after that of Greek tragedy. Henri Hirschmann has also a "Nero."

Nougues' score is said to be full of reminiscences of Massenet and even hints Puccini in places, but there is no intimation of the Debussy school nor of the "violences of the composer of 'Elektra' and 'Salome.'" The fluency of the violins is remarked by some of the critics, and the fact that the rapid dialogue here as in "The Girl of the Golden West" makes sustained monologue the exception, though the song of the slave Eunice with harp accompaniment in the first act, the noble rhapsody of the Apostle Peter, etc., give songful opportunity.

When the opera was performed in Philadelphia a piquant interest was added by the appearance on the stage of two local glubmen, the paper said, brothers of huge stature and college athletic fame, who represented the giant Ursus and the gladiator Croton. Luckily they were not required to sing.

The opera calls for 30 principals, hundreds of ballet dancers and chorus singers. At the Viennese performance a trained lion and a trained bull appeared on the stage and it is said that these animals will be secured for the opera in New York next season. It takes all kinds of works to make up a metropolitan repertoire. Yet this opera for all its sensationalism cannot fail to be an impressive reminder of what Christianity has cost.

COVENT GARDEN SEASON OPEN

Most Important Forthcoming London Concerts in Connection With Musical Congress.

LONDON—The chief event of interest in the musical world has been the opening of the opera season at Covent Garden. The first performance of the season was Delibes' opera "Lakme," with Mme. Tetrazzini in the title role. The appearance of the celebrated prima donna was of course sufficient to attract a large and enthusiastic audience, although it cannot be said that she was heard to her fullest advantage, her voice being less clear than usual and her singing showing certain signs of effort not usually associated with this artist. Mme. Barot as Malika and John McCormack as Gerald were both admirable, and the opera was beautifully mounted. The orchestra, under Signor Panizza, did well. It consists this year of 80 performers nearly all of whom are British musicians.

Mme. Kirby-Lunn repeated her fine performance of Delilah in Saint-Saens' opera on the second night of the season, her interpretation of the part on this occasion being if anything more satisfying than ever before. M. Dalmores did fairly well as Samson and Edmund Burke was good in the part of the high priest. Signor Campanini conducted and the whole performance was admirable.

"Lakme" is to be repeated and performances are also announced of "Rigoletto" and "Pelleas et Melisande."

There have been few concerts of any great interest and there are very few in the near future, though a number of recitals are announced, some of which will no doubt prove to be of some value. At present, however, the most important concert announced are those in connection with the forthcoming musical congress and the London musical festival, particulars of which have already been given in these columns.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

Notes.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" will be the opera of the final week of the Aborn engagement in Boston. The cast of the eighth performance includes singers who have appeared in the English production of the work in cities of the Aborn circuit. Mme. Ely Barnato sings the role of Olympia, the mechanical doll; Homer Lind is the Dr. Miracle, Miss Bertha Shalek is Julietta, Miss Louise Le Baron is Nicklausse, Eugene Battain is Hoffmann. In minor parts are Messrs. Franscona, Schuster and Branson.

These presentations at the Boston opera house are the last that will be given there until November, when the third regular Boston opera season opens with "Samson and Delilah."

MME. JOMELLI RETURNS TO OPERA. Mme. Jeanne Jomelli has notified her American managers that she will not sing in America next season but will join the Quinlan English opera company, creating the title role of "The Girl of the Golden West" at the first production of this opera in English at Liverpool, and taking the soprano role in English presentations of "Tristan and Isolde." Mme. Jomelli makes her first appearance as Puccini's California heroine in September. The company which she is joining is scheduled for extended engagements in principal cities of England.

STUDIO NOTES.

The following pupils of the Misses Warner, assisted by Miss Betta B. Holway, gave a piano recital in Court hall.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the recent capture of Juarez, Mex., by the insurgent troops.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—The moral effect of the fall of Juarez will be felt a thousand miles distant in the increased confidence with which the discontented elements of the population will challenge a government that seems to be tottering. The crisis that confronts the Diaz regime thus becomes intensified, and its resources are put under a severer strain. So far as foreign interests are concerned, however, the situation does not become more alarming, inasmuch as both the federals and the insurgents, wishing to avoid foreign interference, are concerned to prevent the destruction of foreign lives and property. To an extent, foreigners and their interests are suffering, but it does not appear that their sacrifices are intolerable by any means.

SPRINGFIELD UNION.—If the insurgents can hold Juarez now that they have taken it, and with the federal troops withdrawn from Agua Prieta, there is reason to hope that the United States frontier will be subject to less disturbance than formerly, and the authorities at Washington will be somewhat relieved in consequence.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—Incapable of controlling his immediate following, as demonstrated by . . . attack upon Juarez in face of his remonstrance, Gen. Francisco I. Madero may be looked upon as a failure, so far as his character as a revolutionary leader is concerned. If he is unable to control his own personal followers, what could be expected of him in the capacity of a director of the action of the numerous insurgent bands scattered all over Mexico, each under a separate and practically independent leadership? There appears strong evidence that Madero earnestly sought to restrain the impetuosity of his men, but he was absolutely helpless in the crisis, and his weakness speaks ill for the insurgent cause.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—The fact that General Madero and other leaders of the Mexican insurrection have shown themselves unable to control the eager warriors under their command lends an element of added seriousness to the Mexican situation. The attack on Juarez primarily undertaken contrary to the orders of the rebel leaders was brigandage rather than warfare. While Madero does not shine as a military commander, his moderation and his vain attempts to check his over-enthusiastic followers show him to be entitled to respect. If, however, he cannot hold his men in hand, he is clearly

not the man to whom Mexico can look for regeneration. The attack on Juarez was little less than direct mutiny. It has placed the insurgents in a most uncomfortable position even though the commanders were later forced to join the work already so far under way.

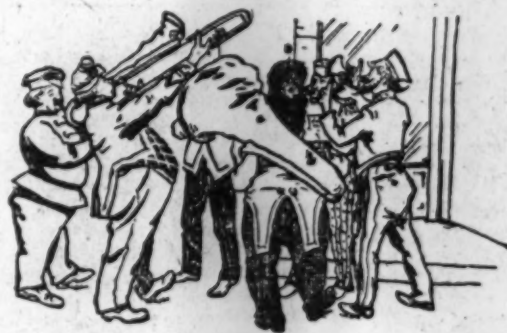
ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—On the face of things President Diaz's offer to resign "when peace is restored" in Mexico looks fair. General Madero seems to take that statement at its face value, and has ordered a renewal of the armistice. In intimating that he will hold on to power until there is no longer any fear that the country will be plunged into anarchy by his retirement, Diaz shows what looks from this distance to be statesmanship as well as patriotism. That his withdrawal from power at this stage of the rebellion might bring chaos is shown by the fact that many of the insurgents resumed their warlike operations regardless of Madero's command to the contrary. The attack on Juarez was in disobedience of his orders. Madero says that "General Diaz, by this act, has won the gratitude of the Mexican people and the sympathy of the whole world," but the resumption of warlike operations by the rebels here and there shows that not all of the disaffected element receives orders from Madero, or recognizes him as their leader.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—What the world is most interested in is the prospective effect of the capture of Juarez on the making of peace. Before the attack both parties seemed to be sincerely desirous of peace, and there was apparently a readiness to agree upon reasonable terms. The government committed itself pretty fully to the granting of the reforms which the insurgents demanded, and the President announced his intention of resigning, as the insurgents required, as soon as there was reasonable assurance that his doing so would not plunge the country into chaos; while the insurgents let it be understood that such a program would be acceptable to them. It seems credible that if the attack had not been made upon Juarez terms of peace would have been agreed upon by this time. The question is, to what extent the incident at Juarez has changed the situation.

JUST WAITING.

Very tart was Douglas Jerrold's retort to a would-be wit who, having fired off all his stale jokes with no effect, exclaimed: "Why, you never laugh when I say a good thing!" "Don't!" said Jerrold. "Only try me with one,"—Denver Times.

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"As a result of the efforts of Mr. Franks Mr. Howell finally consented to become president of the trust company, was duly elected and took office Oct. 10, 1910. Mr. Howell stated to the banking department that he had assurances which satisfied him that Mr. Carnegie would render financial assistance to the company and support in its management."

TAFT PAINTINGS FOR CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati's art museum will soon be a point of interest to artists and art connoisseurs. The event will be the placing in the museum of the valuable collection of paintings by old masters owned by President Taft's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Taft.

COURTHOUSE FOR LATAH, IDAHO.

WALLACE, Ida.—Latah county is to spend \$150,000 in the erection of a new courthouse. The building will be 80 feet by 150 feet and two stories high with basement. The exterior is to be finished in stone and pressed brick, and the interior in hardwood, with tile floors in the main corridor.

APPROPRIATE PLAN. Hotel Clerk—I found that "Not to be used except in case of fire" placard those college boys took out of the corridor. Manager—Where? Clerk—They nailed it up over the coalbin.—Lippincott.

AT LAST. Springtime at last, dear— A bird sings on the tree, And I'm now almost persuaded There's a blossom for a bee. —Atlanta (Ga) Constitution.

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DEBUSSY SOUGHT BY ITALIAN POET

Favorite Subject of Old Painters to Be Given Modern Action and Color by Means of Stage Orchestra.

THE Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian, a dramatic piece on which Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian novelist and playwright, and Claude Debussy, the French composer, have for a long time been collaborating, is to be presented at the Chatelet theater, Paris, early in June. The production is under the direction of Gabriel Astruc, the operatic manager through whom the services of a large proportion of the artists singing in American opera are secured. The music of the piece will be under the charge of Andre Caplet, the French conductor whom Henry Russell introduced to the Boston musical public in 1910.

Mr. Astruc allows no June to pass without presenting for the benefit of his Parisian public some important lyric novelty. He first made the Russian Imperial ballet popular at the Chatelet the-

ter and thereby started the dancer Mme. Pavlova on an international career. He has given seasons of Russian opera in the original language, and a year ago he had the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York visit Paris. "He has a faculty for recognizing what is best in operatic art and in winning the enthusiastic support of Parisians for his ventures. What this impresario and his public approve is pretty sure sooner or later to find favor wherever dramatic music is cultivated."

The Boston opera of his beginning has been closely associated with the house of Astruc. Mme. Lipkowska's success in the Russian Chatelet season led to her appointment to Boston early in Mr. Russell's directorship. Andre Caplet's part in the new D'Annunzio-Debussy drama, it is believed, will forward the fame of the Boston Opera Company abroad.



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

Who presents "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" with musical cooperation of Debussy.

speaks Italian," he replied.—Houston Chronicle.

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MOVING QUESTION. "You ought to read this book. It will move you deeply." "Do you know any concern that will move me cheaply? That's what I'm interested in just now."—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

STRAIGHT DOWN. Passenger—Er-how far are we from land, Cap? Captain—About a mile. Passenger—A mile? Why, I can't see it. Captain—No; the water's too deep.—Puck.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

TOO CHANGEABLE.

We all are glad when spring Comes trailing back. We love the birds that sing. The ducks that quack. We love the babbling rill, The violet, The sprightly daffodil, Et cet., et cet.

We all are glad when spring Returns once more. We love the vines that cling Around the door. We love the morning whiff Of ozone, but We'd like spring better if It would stay put. —Washington Herald.

KEEP STILL GAME.

"A man must either go forward or

backward," said the philosopher. "He cannot remain stationary." "Can't he," replied the ordinary citizen, "I guess you never watched a chess player, did you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

HENNERY FABLE. The hen returned to her nest only to find it empty. "Very funny," said she; "I can never find things where I lay them."—Lippincott.

OVERWORKED. "I hear that you were the only man at a luncheon the other day, where there were about 50 women."

"Yes." "How did you enjoy yourself?" "Well, I got rather tired passing the pickles."—Chicago Record Herald.

HE IS BUSY. Where is the American farmer? asks a French critic. Driving an auto and planning a trip abroad, probably.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

ITALIAN SOUND. Nat Goodwin tells this story. He went into a music store and asked for what he wanted somewhat abruptly—"Mikado libretto."

"I beg your pardon?" stammered the salesman. "Mikado libretto," repeated Goodwin. The salesman gulped then: "Me no

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CHANGE IN DIPLOMACY HELD NEEDED

A. F. Whyte, M. P., Comments on Norman Angell's Book, "The Great Illusion," for the Benefit of Monitor Readers.

Norman Angell's recent book, "The Great Illusion," is considered a remarkable work in many respects. The following sketch, based on a review of the book and written for The Christian Science Monitor by A. F. Whyte, M. P.

FOR 2000 years we kept peace with the rest of the world, and were known to it by the marvels of our delicate ethereal art and the finely wrought productions of our ingenious handicrafts; and we were accounted barbarians! But from the day on which we made war on other nations and slew many thousands of our adversaries, you at once admit our claim to rank among civilized nations.

The Japanese diplomat, by one stroke of irony, here lays bare one of the foundations on which we have too long allowed the fabric of civilization to rest. Hypnotized by physical force, we grant the title of "first class" only to those nations which possess the instruments of destruction in abundance. These nations are "the powers"—if I may use a phrase which in itself embodies the modern idolatry of military and naval strength—and those who remain outside the charmed circle are deemed insignificant. Against this unchristian idea the lover of peace launches an appeal which is fast gathering momentum. Distrust is rampant in the chancelleries of Europe, and our statesmen, with few exceptions, turn a deaf ear to the plea of international friendship. We are guided by the spirit of unreason in all our international dealings.

Norman Angell, in his book, "The Great Illusion," reveals the source of all this when he points out that the statesmen of Europe still cherish the disastrous illusion that military strength can be made to serve the economic purposes of a nation. He analyzes this doctrine in merciless fashion, supporting his argument with copious evidence from history which points to the conclusion that a modern time war cannot achieve the results which once followed it.

He shows how the language and habits of modern diplomacy take their origin in times before rapid means of communication had brought the capitals of the world close together; he reminds us that the internationalization of finance is tending to make national boundaries and argues with undeniable force that the economic interests of Germany and England are so closely linked and so delicately balanced that war between these two countries would entail such disasters to the trade and finance of both that the spoils of victory would be a poor compensation.

The thesis, once stated, is so self-evident that we are driven to wonder why it was never argued before. But in this respect it must be remembered that what Mr. Angell calls "the interdependence of international finance" is a purely modern phenomenon which has only recently engaged the attention of economists. I am aware that Mr. Angell is open to the charge of proving too much, but time is on his side; the forces which he describes are growing in strength, and the contentions which seem so novel to his readers today will probably be accepted as axioms of statecraft tomorrow.

One of the difficulties which lie in the way is the obstinate adhesion of the bureaucratic diplomat to the methods

of force and deceit. Under the cover of secrecy the diplomacy of Europe is permitted to pursue the course described in Sir William Temple's famous words: "An ambassador is an honest man sent abroad to lie for his country!" Bereft of moral sanction, lawless in intent, such methods can only be made effective by force.

The cure for the evil is the renunciation of the outworn deceptions of diplomacy and the closer approximation of the foreign policy of all nations to the real desires of the people. When, for instance, the tide of Democratic feeling in Germany has found its way effectively into the tortuous channels of the Wilhelmstrasse, when foreign policy responds, not to the factious prejudices of opposing diplomatic cliques, but to the instinct of healthy friendship with their neighbors, which the people of every country cherish, then our swollen armaments will begin to disappear.

Meanwhile the argument of "The Great Illusion" will do much to dispel old prejudice and to stimulate "clear

thinking." Let it be granted that Mr. Angell appeals only to the enlightened self-interest of each nation. He himself is the first to admit it, but his justification lies in the character of his audience. He finds them unwilling to listen at once to the invitation of pure altruism and is thus compelled to use a lower, but for the time being, more effective argument.

A. F. Whyte, the member for Perth, defeated Lieut.-Col. Telfer Smollett by 974 votes at the last election. Previous to that he had defeated S. Chapman, in January, 1910, by 738 votes. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, principal of the New College, Edinburgh, one of the best known leaders of the United Free Kirk. He graduated with first-class honors in the University of Edinburgh, and was president of the University Union in 1904. Since then he has been warden of Edinburgh University Settlement, and lecturer d'Anglais at the Sorbonne, as well as political secretary to Lord Lucas.

NEW INTERPRETATIONS HEARD

Sir Henry Wood Conducts Festival Numbers Out of Beaten Track

LONDON—Although innumerable concerts are taking place daily in London, and the opera is drawing good houses every night, the former are on the whole not very interesting and the authorities at Covent Garden having decided for some reason to give their audiences nothing but such bald and hackneyed works as "Rigoletto," "Un Ballo in Maschera," with occasionally a modern work such as "Pelleas et Melisande" or "Louise," the interest of the music lover has been of necessity drawn away from London to Sheffield, where the musical festival has taken place. Sir Henry Wood, under whose direction the performances have been given, has aroused great interest and also some criticism by his interpretation of such well-known works as the "Messiah," the Bach "Passion According to St. Matthew" and the B minor mass.

Of these three works, the "Messiah" is not only perhaps the best known, but the one most bound up by tradition. No festival in this country ever considers itself complete without a performance of this work, and so far no conductor appears to have had the courage to depart from the traditional rendering of it, until now. Doubtless Sir Henry Wood feels, and surely quite justifiably, that it is a conductor's business to discover for himself as far as possible, just exactly what the composer meant, and to interpret it according to his own understanding of the composer's intentions, rather than to be guided by the interpretation of others in the same position as himself.

While a good deal of criticism was stirred by his ideas of the tempi in the "Messiah," Sir Henry undoubtedly won warm praise for the magnificent performance he secured of the "St. Matthew Passion" and the B minor mass. Great pains was taken to eliminate any of the concert-room atmosphere; the audience was forbidden to applaud during the performance of the mass and was requested to stand during the singing of the "Sanctus." The soloists also were

forbidden to move about the platform. The work of the chorus and orchestra was beyond all praise, though the soloists, as is usual on these occasions, left something to be desired.

In the "St. Matthew Passion" perhaps the most impressive renderings were those of the choruses of disciples near the beginning, the duet before the thunder chorus, the ejaculations "Save him, bind him not," sung at first softly and gradually getting force and working up to the almost overpowering climax of the great chorus. No one can have failed to be impressed by the thoughtful study that had evidently been given to the work, and Sir Henry Wood deserves the gratitude of all earnest musicians for the deep understanding of the work as well as of the music which this performance must have given to all who had ears to hear and heart to listen with a free and open mind.

Other works given at the festival included Granville Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" (part I), and a new cantata by Georg Schumann entitled "Ruth," which undoubtedly made a great impression on the audience and seemed to bring out Sir Henry Wood's powers as a chorus-master in the strongest possible light, for all the work of training the chorus for this festival has been undertaken by Sir Henry himself. The grand scene from "Parsifal," the closing scenes of each of the four operas that constitute the "Ring" and Brahms' "Song of Destiny" were also given.

The chief concert in London was that given by Ysaie and Pugno, the first of three recitals at which they intend to play the whole of the 10 sonatas for violin and piano by Beethoven. The program of this first concert consisted of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and No. 9 (the Kreutzer), and all were beautifully played. Recitals are shortly to be given by Herr Kreisler and Herr Rosenthal, otherwise there is nothing of very great interest in the immediate future.

BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS FIRST TO TEST NEW BUSINESS METHODS

WASHINGTON—Business management will be given its first test on a battleship when the Arkansas, which will embody every modern feature of naval progress, leaves the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., and goes into commission.

This became known with the detachment of Lieut. Com. W. P. Tardy from duty at the school of marine engineering

MODEL GARDEN SUMMER WORK OF WOMAN'S LEAGUE

NEW YORK—There will be no cessation of the work of the Woman's Municipal League during the summer. Although most of the officers will be absent from the city from time to time, substitutes will be appointed to fill their places.

One of the first of the summer plans to be carried out will be the making of a model garden in the league's back yard. The officers of the league say that there are innumerable dreary back yards in the city that might very readily be transformed into beauty spots by the expenditure of a little time and money.

Other activities of the summer will be the investigation of recreations for girls here. The annual luncheon of the league will be held Wednesday at the St. Denis hotel.

CALIFORNIA FOR SENATOR FRYE

PASADENA, Cal.—Senator Frye of Maine has written to Pasadena friends that he will come here at the expiration of his term and take up his residence.

Former Senator Edmunds of Vermont lives in Pasadena and others of his friends are planning to come here.

PRINCE ALBERT AREA EXTENDED

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Communication has been received from the provincial attorney-general stating that the original application to extend the city limits has been granted. The total area was 1,832 acres, which is now increased to 7,500 acres. The additional area includes part of the Hudson Bay reserve, and the property of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, both of which objected to the extension.

POLE HUNTER USES NO DOGS.

TOKIO—A report from Sydney says that Lieutenant Shirase has resolved to dispense with horses and dogs on his next poleward dash. The expedition will select a suitable spot and bivouac there until the melting of the ice in the polar circle will permit further progress. Australian authorities are extending the warmest hospitality to the explorer, and Count Okuma and the other supporters of the expedition are determined to finance the enterprise at all costs.

MAINE AIMS TO GAIN A PROMINENT PLACE IN OYSTER INDUSTRY

PORTLAND, Me.—James Donahue, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, says that Maine in a few years will occupy a prominent place in the oyster fishing industry. Planting of oysters, he says, at several points along the Maine coast will be carried on more extensively during the present year than ever before. Commissioner Donahue has shown that oysters can be propagated in Maine, and he said recently that the industry was growing rapidly in this state.

It is probable that a number of oyster beds will be planted near Portland, as Commissioner Donahue says he intends to make a thorough investigation here in June. "If a suitable bottom can be found in the vicinity of Portland we shall make experiments," said Commissioner Donahue. "In May I am going to start making experiments along the coast and I shall certainly look over certain places in Casco bay."

F. H. Homan, president of the American Oyster Company of Providence, R. I., is interested in the oyster culture in Maine and he is coming to Maine for the purpose of carrying on an investigation in connection with my experiments and investigations. Mr. Homan is coming to Maine for the purpose of finding out whether the oyster can be raised in Maine waters and if he is satisfied that the shell fish can be propagated it is probable that he will enter the oyster business on a large scale in this state.

"The quality of oysters taken from the Sheepscot river is excellent and are similar to the Narragansett Bay oysters."

At the present time there are eight beds in Maine, the oldest being in the Sheepscot river, and there the oysters have been increasing very fast. In 1909 there were taken from the bed in the Sheepscot river 600 bushels and in 1910 to Dec. 1 3000 bushels were taken. The oysters are spreading up and down the river, so that at the present time they can be found in the Sheepscot for a distance of from three to five miles.

The Sea and Shore Fisheries have planted three beds in Casco Bay, which is an excellent location. Experiments are also being made at Isle au Haut. Benjamin Thompson of this city is also experimenting with oysters in Casco bay and it is understood that he will plant oysters on a much larger scale this season.

TENNESSEE TO BUILD HIGHWAY DIAGONALLY ACROSS WHOLE STATE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Charles C. Gilbert, secretary of the Memphis-to-Bristol Highway Association, has received assurance from several Memphians that Shelby county would do its part in building the highway, and a general meeting is to be called in the county soon, when George A. Gowan, president, Mr. Gilbert and others will tell about the work.

"The highway is going to be built," said Mr. Gilbert, "because the business men of the state are back of the project. It's a business proposition, and when it goes out to the world that from 40,000 to 50,000 men are going to build roads for two days in Tennessee it will do more good than any other late movement to advance the resources of the state."

"In the preliminary work of the county organizations it was soon seen that various routes could be selected, and therefore many counties became interested, and 42 have organized, and 42 counties will build roads regardless of the route of the highway. Between 28,000 and 29,000 men have agreed to work the two days—many of them several days in the event the work is not completed."

"In addition to this voluntary work, a large majority of the county courts have made liberal appropriations toward building the road, buying material and for maintenance. These appropriations, with voluntary subscriptions, amount to thousands of dollars."

"Many counties are really building their section of the highway now, the farmers having agreed among themselves to work on the road every day that could spare from their crops. This is commendable good roads' enthusiasm, and is the kind the highway commission wishes encouraged. The state highway will surely be built, but if it is never built the good accomplished thus far is worth much to the state."

"We don't want to stop this great highway at Memphis, but we want to arouse some enthusiasm on to New Orleans, and only stop it there long enough to turn and bring it back some other route. If a first-class road were built from Memphis to New Orleans, and when the Lincoln-Jackson way, from Louisville to Nashville, and the Memphis-to-Bristol highway from Nashville to Memphis is completed, then tourists could find a splendid road from the section of the Great Lakes through Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Nashville, Memphis and to New Orleans."

"Not only would tourists come south and invest their fortunes, but land values all along the way would enhance, the counties and states could make greater tax assessments and the South would then come into a full realization of the fact that it is the greatest country in the world."



The Newest Artistic Achievement of Messrs. Chickering & Sons Is Now Presented—The

Chickering
piano

CONTAINING THE

Flexotone Player

A Chickering piano that all can play.

Can be played either with the fingers in the ordinary way, or by means of the wonderful Flexotone Player mechanism concealed in its case, which enables any one to play without the need of knowing one single note of music.

All the joys of sounding the exquisite voice of the Chickering piano are now possible to you, though you have no education in musical technique.

The Flexotone Player mechanism is a Chickering product—built in the Chickering factory by Chickering workmen, and is of that superlative degree of artistic excellence that characterizes the Chickering piano.

It is equipped with the most wonderful and most perfect of all expression devices.

The Flexible Expression Control

The only means ever devised whereby any one can give to their playing distinct individuality—accent each note, group of notes, or the dominant note in a chord just the way they like best.

The only perfect means for real graduation of accompaniment—permitting the perfect modulation of the accompaniment independent of the melody.

Makes possible for the first time real tone coloring—that dainty and delicate shading of notes and chords that appeals with such alluring sweetness.

Music lovers are cordially invited to inspect and hear this newest Chickering product.

"Made in Boston"

CHICKERING & SONS

791 Tremont Street

Corner Northampton

Near Mass. Ave.

Established 1823

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Maj. R. H. Noble, twelfth infantry, and Capt. C. C. Walcott, Jr., fifth cavalry, detailed to enter next class at army war college about Aug. 15 for duty.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Thompson, ordnance, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Pierce, ordnance, Maj. J. H. Rice, ordnance, Maj. C. R. Darnall, medical corps, and Capt. W. A. Duncan, medical corps, appointed to meet at war department June 1 for conducting examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces.

First Lieut. J. T. Walsh, ordnance, to the works of H. G. Trout Company, Buffalo, pertaining to inspection of ordnance material.

Maj. D. J. Carr, signal corps, about July 1 to Alaska for inspecting offices and lines along the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system from Ft. Egbert to Nome.

Special orders April 27 as relates to Second Lieut. E. S. Hughes, third field artillery, detailed a member of the general staff corps.

Navy Orders.

Commander W. S. Sims, to duty summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Commander C. D. Stearns, to duty as inspector in charge, third lighthouse district.

Lieut.-Commanders W. T. Claverius and F. H. Schofield and Lieut. H. Frankenberg, to duty summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. A. B. Cook, to duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance, works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

Lieut. A. Andrews, detached duty the Mayflower, to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Carpenter P. P. Mager, retired, detached duty works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., to home.

Chief Carpenter L. A. Maaske, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty the Baltimore.

Chief Carpenter G. Heims, to duty works William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carpenter F. G. McKay, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. F. W. Osburn, Jr., detached duty the Saratoga; to duty the Albany.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward, to duty the Saratoga.

Marine Corps Orders.

First Lieut. R. Q. Underwood, qualified for promotion.

Col. T. N. Wood, to Washington, D. C., May 15, 1911, for examination preliminary to retirement.

Capt. W. C. Harlee, granted leave of absence for one month from and including May 10, 1911.

Capt. E. B. Miller, detached marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, upon arrival there, to duty provisional brigade, U. S. marines.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Standish at Annapolis, Caesar at Charleston, Vulcan at Boston, Hannibal at Philadelphia, Triton at Washington, Nebraska at Provincetown, Juston at Mare Island, De Long and Worden at Savannah.

Sailed—Morris, from New London for Newport; Iowa, from Philadelphia for Annapolis; Gloucester, from navy yard, New York, for New York.

RESOLUTION ON STATEHOOD IN

WASHINGTON—Chairman Flood of the committee on territories presented to the House on Friday a revised resolution for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as states.

The bill finally agreed upon by the committee provides for the immediate admission of the two territories into the Union but does not approve the constitution of either. Both constitutions, the committee says in its report, contain features which are impossible of approval. The states are to be admitted on the condition that the voters of each state shall have the opportunity to vote on the disputed portions of the constitutions.

Mr. Flood said in presenting the resolutions and report that he would call up the subject Tuesday. Three or four days of consideration will be followed by the passage of the resolution.

NEW YORK RACING LAWS STILL HOLD

NEW YORK—The appellate division of the courts has refused to review the acts of the extraordinary session of the state Legislature at which the Hughes anti-racing bills went through. The court unanimously dismissed a petition brought by followers of racing on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Navy Notes.

The U. S. S. Farragut was placed in full commission and the U. S. S. Fox and the U. S. S. Davis in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on May 10, 1911.

CLOSE'S
Toasted Marshmallow
MUFFINS

Suit the whole family—father, mother, little brother and sweetheart. They are made in an old-fashioned way of the best and purest ingredients. You can find them in the best stores in New England and for sale on all trains. Ask your dealer for them, and if he can't supply you send us his name and we will send you a sample.

The GEORGE CLOSE CO., 251 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8 Matinees at 2
ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO
Week Commencing Tomorrow
FINAL EIGHT PERFORMANCES
—Offenbach's Masterpiece—

THE TALES OF HOFFMANN

FIRST TIME HERE IN ENGLISH
Prices: Evenings and Sat. Mat. 25c to 81c
Popular Wed. Matinee 25c, 30c and 50c
Sells on Sale for Entire Engagement
at Box Office, 177 Tremont St. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)
DO NOT SEND CURRENCY
SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

Mrs. W. S. BUTLER'S

23d ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL

Mechanics Building

Saturday, June 3, 1911,

Dances Under Direction of

MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN

Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.
Tickets for sale at 175 Tremont St., Room 21, and by Burke at Adams House.

"THE WORLD IN BOSTON"

AMERICA'S FIRST GREAT MECHANICS MISSIONARY EXPOSITION BUILDING
Open 12 Noon to 10 P. M.
Daily at 2 and 8 p. m.

TOMORROW
Missionaries' Mass Meeting
Pagant Hall 3:30 P. M. Admission Free
—60 Missionaries in Costume
Five Minutes' Talk by Missionaries on
"A SURVEY OF THE WORLD FIELD"
Pick Jubilee Singers, Carlisle Indian
Quartet.

BOOKS ON NATURE STUDY W. B. Clarke Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St.
Catalogue Free

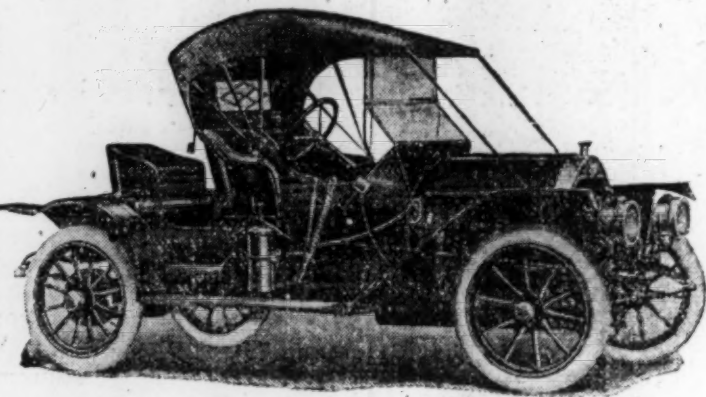
Kimball Bros Co

112 Sudbury Street

This well known and long established carriage firm—a name familiar to Bostonians since 1817—enters the automobile field by securing the agency for Boston and vicinity for the

OHIO MOTOR CARS

5-Pass. Touring Car.. \$2150
(fully equipped)
Runabout 2150
(fully equipped)
Town Car..... 2750
(four passengers)
5-Pass. Touring Car.. 2250
(foredoors)
Torpedo 2450
(fully equipped)
Limousine 3350
(seven passengers)



Special Bodies, built by Kimball Bros. Co., may be secured at prices according to style.

ENGINE—4 cylinder, 4½ inch bore by 4¾ inch stroke.
CYLINDERS—T head cast in pairs.
LUBRICATION—Splash system from crank case.
IGNITION—Splitdorf magneto, jump spark.
TRANSMISSION—Selective, 3 speeds forward and reverse.

CLUTCH—Multiple disc.
AXLES—Front, I beam, with tapered roller bearings and one inch ball thrust in yoke.
REAR—Full floating with pressed steel housings and sleeves mounted on annular ball bearings throughout.
WHEEL BASE—115 inches.

Models are now on exhibition and inspection solicited

DEMONSTRATIONS ON APPOINTMENT

KIMBALL BROS. CO.

112 Sudbury Street

Mr. William Krafe, New England Representative of the Ohio Motor Company, will make his headquarters at this address.

CHICAGO TO HAVE AUTO TRACK RACE MEETING IN JULY

CHICAGO—There will be a big auto track race meeting held in this city soon for the first time since the running of the Glidden tour race in 1908. The dates selected for this contest are June 10 and 11, immediately after the Algonquin hill climb, which is to be held June 8. The Chicago Motor Clubs and the Chicago Automobile Trade Association have endorsed the meet and are using their efforts to make it a success.

Hawthorne has been selected as the track for the big contests, and the course is now being prepared for the races. Motor cycle events will be held on it the last of this month, and then the track will be scraped, rolled, and oiled for the automobile events.

Homer C. George, manager of the New Orleans Mardi Gras race meets, is to have direction of the events, and he is preparing a list of events which will range from five to 50 miles each for the two days. It is probable a noted classic will be secured at 100 miles for the first day, negotiations now being in progress for such action with prospects for success almost certain.

So far assurances of 15 entries have been received by wire since the announcement of the meet, and it is predicted that from 25 to 40 cars will be in competition, including some of the most notable drivers of the world.

TO PREVENT OVERHEATING OF THE VALVES IN MOTORS

The ignition system or the timing is frequently blamed when motors perform badly, and credit is given the valves for being mechanically in good order. In a number of these instances, it has been ascertained that the valves stuck when they become hot, and the resistance offered was in excess of the ability of the springs. There are disadvantages in trying to remedy this by attaching heavier springs, for the stouter the springs the greater will be the wear on the cam, roller, lift and the end of the valve stem. If a soft pad is used in the head of the adjusting member it will be pulverized if the spring is too strong; or in the absence of a buffer such as this the end of the valve stem will broom out.

The trouble is due to the curling up of the stem because a means is not afforded for transmitting the heat away from the mushroom, down through the length of the stem, and off to the water jacket, in the manner as before stated.

A very liberal fillet at the junction of the valve stem with the mushroom not only prevents the curling up of the stem by equalizing the temperature throughout, but it also prevents the mushroom from tilting out of its position at right angles to the plane of the stem.

There are two reasons apparently for placing a fillet of liberal proportions at

the junction, one of which is to impart mechanical rigidity to the mushroom, and its joint with the stem; the other reason is bound up in the greater mass of metal which is available for the transfer of heat.

If the maker of an automobile fails to observe these well-understood conditions, the repair man, if he appreciates the true situation, is offered a wonderful opportunity to deliver a satisfactory repair and materially improve the actual working qualities.

LONG ISLAND AFTER AUTOISTS.

The promoters of the Long island motor parkway are now making an effort to attract motorists to the specially constructed automobile course over a part of which the last two Vanderbilt cup races were held. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., president of the company controlling the parkway, has issued circulars calling attention to the fact that the cement roadway can be used by automobilists for \$1, and that they can go as fast as they please over 24 miles of the road, which is not only free from policemen, but grade crossings as well. It is announced that the Lake Ronkonkoma section and inn will be open by Oct. 1, when automobilists will be able to travel from Lake Success to Lake Ronkonkoma, 45 miles.

What the Automobilists Are Doing

EXPERT EXPLAINS INNER WORKINGS OF FOUR-CYCLE MOTOR

William H. Stewart Tells in Simple Language of the Four Piston Strokes and Their Operation.

MOTORISTS PRESENT

In one of the most interesting lectures of the season given recently, William H. Stewart, Jr., vice-president of the Stewart Automobile Academy, dealt with the topic of the "Principles of the Four-Cycle Type Motor." A number of prominent automobilists were present.

In part he said: "Most owners of automobiles fail to comprehend the principle involved in the four-cycle type motor. In the first place, it must be understood that the terms 'four-cycle' and 'four-cylinder' are quite different. As an instance, it may be well to note that a single cylinder motor may be of the four-cycle type.

"In speaking of the four-cycle type motor it may be best to call it the 'four-part cycle type.' In other words, a cycle is a completion of events, or, still better, a return to the original starting point. Applying this to the four-cycle gas engine, it will be found that there are four strokes of the piston, namely: First, suction; second, compression; third, firing, and fourth, exhaust, which constitute the cycle. Each cylinder, however many, operates in the following manner: With the suction stroke the piston travels outward from the cylinder head and through the inlet valve draws a charge of gas into the cylinder.

"Upon the return stroke the inlet valve must close and the gas is then compressed to approximately 60 pounds a square inch. When the cylinder is about to pass outward again the ignition system is brought into action and the spark inducted to the compressed gas through the sparkplug.

"This spark, igniting the gas, creates an explosion which forces the piston outward and delivers to the crank shaft a rotary motion. The piston on its return travel toward the cylinder head frees the cylinder of the burned gases by means of the exhaust valve, after which the same operations are repeated.

"Hence it is found that the four-part cycle consists in reality of four strokes of the piston, two outward, 'suction and firing,' and two inward, 'compression and exhaust.' When two or more cylinders are used the construction is such that no two cylinders fire at the same time. In other words, the power strokes are staggered in such a manner as to give a continuous torque or pull to the crank shaft."

MOTORISTS ARE GIVING THE TIRES MORE ATTENTION

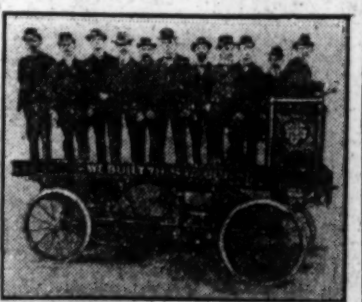
J. A. Braden of Diamond Tire Company Gives Advice—Many Applicants for Instruction Book.

J. A. Braden of the Diamond tire forces states the average motorist is giving more attention to his tires this year.

"We know this to be true," says Mr. Braden, "because the majority of motorists who have written us this year have asked not only for our book of tire instructions but have told us of experiences of their own and asked for specific advice. It wasn't so very long ago that we had to almost plead with motorists to give their tires the care they deserved."

"The present interest we attribute to the cumulative force of 12 years work along this line and 12 years spent in getting the individual motorist's experiences."

"Briefly—for Diamond tires or any other tires—keep them pumped up to 18 pounds for each inch of cross section under a normal load. If your car is overloaded keep your tires full and round under the maximum weight. Repair small cuts and injuries before they can get larger. Other points may be of some consequence, but the essence of the whole tire instruction book is in the two points named."



Truck built by the Johnson Service Co. in 1901

Two years of successful experience means something. Come and see the contrast in the 1911 Model, which has just arrived. We have all sizes and styles of commercial and pleasure vehicles.
THE COBURN AUTO SALES COMPANY,
855 Boylston St., Boston
Service Dept., Tappan St., Brookline, one block from Beacon St. Store Tel. 3104 Back Bay. Garage Tel. 157 Brookline.

Famous Auto Driver Who Will Compete in Big Indianapolis Race



TEDDY TETZLAFF.
Lozier racing team.

NOW PREPARING THE LOZIER CARS FOR BIG CONTEST

Mulford and Van Gorder Will Drive New 1912 Models While Tetzlaff Will Pilot His 1911.

F. E. Edwards, chairman of the technical committee of the A. A. A., has completed a two days' examination of Lozier cars, duplicates of which are entered in the 500-mile event at the Indianapolis speedway on Decoration day.

Mr. Edwards has also made an examination of the Indianapolis cars which are still in Detroit and have been stripped for racing. This will constitute the last examination of the cars until a short time before the starting gun on May 30, when another official going over is submitted to by all entrants in the long grid.

Ralph Mulford, Tetzlaff and Harold van Gorder, the three drivers who will pilot Lozier cars in the Indianapolis race, have been in Detroit for the past fortnight preparing their cars for the event. Ralph Mulford has selected a new 1912 model of the same horsepower as that of the car with which he won the national road championship at Elgin last year. Tetzlaff however has chosen to drive the same 1911 car in which he has smashed many records on the Los Angeles track and which holds the American road record. Van Gorder's machine, a 1912 stock chassis, is still to come from the factory and is a Biardell chassis similar to the other two.

Mulford and Tetzlaff have become familiar figures to Detroit suburbanites recently, owing to their making use of country roads in that vicinity for their workouts. They will compete with each other for the first time in the Memorial day race, and will probably furnish one of the interesting features of the day.

The contest at Indianapolis will be the occasion of Van Gorder's debut into big league racing. He has been driving high-powered cars, among them the Thomas and Hotchkiss, in hill climbs and minor events since 1903, but has had little experience on the saucer tracks up to the present time.

The Lozier drivers will leave for Indianapolis shortly, to complete the tuning-up process on the track where the big event will be staged.

OHIO CAR AGENCY IS SECURED BY THE KIMBALLS

One of the oldest carriage manufacturing firms in the country, the Kimball Brothers Company, established in 1817, and with which John A. and S. A. Stewart have been connected for years, has entered the automobile field and will carry the Ohio line of cars at its salesrooms, 112-114 Sudbury street.

After looking over the field and investigating many makes of cars the Ohio was finally selected, for, as Mr. Stewart stated, "I want a car that the company is not afraid to stand back of, and I believe that we have secured the best car for the price on the market."

There are four of the models now on view, and the full line will be on exhibition later. The models now at the salesroom include two fine big touring cars, a torpedo and a smart roadster.

The Ohio car made the famous three-coast-trip last year, starting from New York in November. The car was given a severe test under all conditions, and proved its reliability and durability at all stages of the journey.

William Krafe, the New England representative of the Ohio Motor Car Company, of Cincinnati, will make his headquarters at the salesrooms of Kimball Brothers, and will establish the car in the local field. Mr. Krafe is well known here, as he was connected with the Cadillac company from 1905 to 1908. He has also handled other cars through-out New England.

L. CHEVROLET RETURNS TO AUTOMOBILE RACING

Famous Driver Will Be Member of the Buick Team at Indianapolis—Forty-Six Entries, Each Expected to Better Seventy-Miles an Hour.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Veterans of many hard campaigns in the sport of automobile racing are gathering at Indianapolis preparatory to the 500-mile international sweepstakes race at the speedway Memorial day.

One of the interesting features of the arrival of the advance guard was the announcement of the drivers for the famous Buick racing team. Perhaps the most surprising was the nomination of Louis Chevrolet as a relief driver for the two regulars, Arthur Chevrolet, his brother, and Charles Basle, the Frenchman. Louis Chevrolet, who has driven in most of the great races of the past and is one of the best men who ever sat at a wheel, announced after the 1910 Vanderbilt cup race that he had retired, and nothing seemed to be great enough as an inducement for the Franco-Swiss to return.

When the Buick racing team left Detroit a few days ago to come to Indianapolis for workouts, Louis left his motor shop in the Michigan metropolis and accompanied his brother and others to a farewell luncheon. Racing conversation prevailed and the Franco-Swiss grew restless as the meal progressed. Finally after the luncheon he took Dr. Wadsworth Warren, manager of the white-bonneted cars, to one side and said: "Doctor, I guess I'll come down to Indianapolis in a day or so. I might be able to help in the pits and then I'll do the relief driving for both the boys."

"All right, Louis," responded the man-

ger, "come on. We'll need you enough, for this is going to be a race where all of the skill in the motor world is centered. You know the cars and know the game, and I don't believe you've wanted to quit half as much as you have made out."

Thus the old Buick aggregation is back together again for the greatest race of all time, Arthur and Louis Chevrolet and Charles Basle—a team to reckon with at any and all stages of the long grind. The Buick 100 cars seem to be faster than ever, and are tearing off the hundred-mile-an-hour clip over the brick track in practise without seeming effort.

The familiar forms of the Chevrolet brothers working over their cars are seen every day, and the deep roar of the big Buick motors can be distinguished from that of every other of the 30 cars in practise at the track. Most of the great drivers are arriving early at Indianapolis, and the preliminary work for the 500-mile event is the most interesting of any heretofore held.

Forty-six entries were in when the lists closed May 1. Of these six are foreign cars and 40 are American. The speed of 100 miles an hour is an hourly occurrence at the track, and each car is growing faster as it is tuned higher and higher for the final test. Saturday, May 27, is the day set aside for the speed trials, when every contesting car must show a speed of 75 miles per hour.

FINE SERVICE OF TOOLED LEATHER IN PIERCE-ARROW

Four years ago the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co. of Buffalo, in seeking to extend the variety of upholstery materials to be used in its cars, adopted hand tooled Cordovan leather. The first instance in which this leather was used was in an enclosed car shown at Madison Square Garden at the exhibition held in November, 1907.

The car finished in Cordovan leather was sold to a resident of Newark, N. J., and since that time has been in constant service. It has been used not only as a town car during cold months but during the summer its owner has made several tours through the White mountains in it. Altogether it has been given the usage that would ordinarily fall to the lot of a touring car and to which a closed car is seldom subjected.

A short time ago the car was sent to the factory for overhauling and at that time an opportunity was given for a thorough inspection of the leather. It was found that with the exception of two small spots there was not a blemish on it despite its three and a half years of wear. The two spots were about an inch in length and were caused by the original tooling having been a trifle too deep. They were easily repaired.

The leather, especially in the seat, the back and the sides had attained a beautiful, soft gloss that could have been acquired by no artificial means. Its value, in the eyes of the connoisseur, would have been enhanced to several times its original cost because of the finish it had taken. Since the first car with Cordovan leather, hand tooled, was turned out at the Pierce-Arrow factory, a number of others have been similarly equipped and reports show that the company has been justified in making the material a standard.

HENRY MODELS ARE ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

The Henry car, which has become very popular in the middle West and on the Pacific coast, is now being introduced into New England by the Henry Motor Sales Company, with headquarters at 49 Fairfield street. The agency is under the management of C. S. MacKearnin, president and sales manager, and J. L. Alexander, treasurer. Mr. MacKearnin was associated for several years with the Thomas factory organization and both he and his partner are well known in local trade circles.

The Henry car line is a comprehensive one and ranges from a comfortable, racy roadster at \$900 to the powerful and luxurious de luxe models selling for \$2200.

All the models are very powerful for cars of their size, possess long wheel-base and ample spring equipment, and embody features which are found on higher priced cars.

The Henry company has directed its efforts toward building up a reputation for manufacturing a strong, reliable car at a comparatively low price, and that reputation being established the company is adding every day to its prestige. "Mr. MacKearnin is justly enthusiastic over the merits of his line and is calling attention to the endurance and speed of the Henry as exemplified in a recent impromptu run by the Kansas City agent, who drove here from that city, a distance of 1673 miles, in seven and a half days."

MANY VICTORIES HAVE BEEN WON BY MOLINE CARS

Some people think it a surprisingly easy thing for a car to stand up under all sorts of difficult tests—all manufacturers claim it but very few can substantially prove it. It is only generous to concede that a few cars of most any make will stand up under most any normal test of rigorous nature, but when one succeeds, ten fail, and the make receives a set back, sometimes to recover, but more often not.

There are very few cars selling around a certain price that can command any attention because of any superior design, finish or other qualities—the little something that they have over the other fellows lies in the fact that they have done something not once but several times to test their superiority of endurance, reliability and economy.

The mere fact that a car did exceedingly well in a certain test or tests is perhaps no reason why one should want to purchase it, but when it repeats its victories constantly, why it certainly qualifies it as a good car and worth seeing.

The Moline with its long stroke motor (4x6) has had wonderful success in contests of this nature that stamp it as a car worthy of consideration. Such contests as 1909 Glidden tour, Ft. Worth six-day endurance run, Chicago trophy winner, 1910 Glidden tour, winner Chicago reliability run, etc., already indicates that its ability is of a consistent and uniform type.



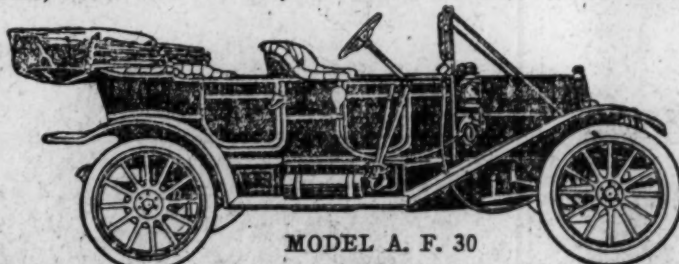
NOT MERELY TIRES

Tangible Results—
not Imaginary Benefits
Staunch Endurance,
not "Talking Points"
The real question is, "What do you get for your money?"
Remember that
THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio.
223 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON
Springfield, Portland, Providence

Henry Motor Cars

A choice line of distinct character designed to meet the requirements of every purchaser.
"Hills, Boulevards or Sandy Roads are all alike to the Henry."

CATALOGUE
ON
REQUEST



DEMONSTRATION
BY
APPOINTMENT

MODEL A. F. 30

112-in. Wheel Base, 5-Passenger Fore-door 30 H. P. Touring Car \$1150. Complete Equipment \$1250
HENRY MOTOR CAR SALES CO. OF NEW ENGLAND

49 Fairfield Street, Boston

Telephone 3893 R. B.

Home New England Territory still open.

Write for Agency Terms.

American Exports Show Growth

RECEIVING GLIDDEN PATHFINDER AT SPRINGFIELD



DELEGATION FROM THE SPRINGFIELD AUTOMOBILE CLUB AND STEVENS-DURYEA OFFICIALS WELCOMING THE STEVENS-DURYEA PATH-FINDING CAR AND PARTY.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Colby car, which is among the new comers here in Boston, is attracting no end of attention, owing to the excellence of its construction and its marked preeminence in design, material and workmanship.

Johnny Jenkins has been selected as the driver for the second Cole car entered in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis next Memorial day. Jenkins will drive a regular Cole racing car, while Endicott will pilot the Cole Wizard in the big race.

Firing in the muffer is an indication that one or more of the cylinders is missing, the unexploded charges being conducted through the exhaust pipe to the muffer, where they are fired by the heat of the next explosion. The cause may sometimes be traced to a weak battery.

To Lewis Strang, famous alike in America and Europe for the victories he has won on automobile speedways and at present manager of the racing team of the J. I. Case Company, will fall the honor of being the first of 45 entrants to start in the 500-mile Decoration day race at Indianapolis May 30.

Automobilists of Cumberland county met last week in Carlisle, Pa., and formed the Cumberland County Automobile Association, with the following officers: President, G. Wilson Swartz; vice-president, John W. Plank; secretary, Frank H. Beeton; treasurer, Gustave J. Hensel.

The Chicago Motor Club, which has already spent \$3000 for signboards, has appropriated an additional \$1000, which is to be spent on marking new routes during the month of May. It is planned to appropriate a second \$1000 June 1 for the use of Chairman Charles M. Hayes' committee.

Frank W. Tucker of Boston, who has been for 11 years identified with the sale of Goodrich solid rubber tires, has decided to close out his personal business and become identified with that company. He will take charge of the solid-tire department and will give earnest and close attention to the needs of that trade.

The Country Club Racing and Exhibition Association has just been organized in Portland, Ore., with a capitalization of \$100,000. This new organization, which is composed largely of prominent Portland motorists, is planning the construction of a motor-drome and aerodrome at Rose Vista farm. The tract of land controlled by the club is a beautiful one of 90 acres, lying in a picturesque section about 12 miles out from Portland.

The automobile bill just passed by the Minnesota state Legislature will make a radical change in the licensing of automobiles, according to J. A. Schmahl, secretary of state. Under the new bill tags will be issued for a term of three years, instead of for the single-year term now in force. The new law goes into effect Jan. 1, 1912, and tags purchased then will continue in force until Jan. 1, 1915. Tags secured any time between those dates will also expire on Jan. 1, 1915.

There is considerable talk among American racing drivers as to who will really represent this country in the French Grand Prix to be held over the Sarthe course on July 2. Several of

the American manufacturers have declared their intention of participating in the foreign classic, but with one exception, no mention has been made as to who was to drive their cars. It is said that Louis Chevrolet, of the Buick racing squad, will be in the big race, but the make of his car has not been mentioned.

One of the greatest spring tests ever made was conducted at the Ford automobile plant in Detroit the other day, when a Vanadium steel spring used in the Ford car was made to bend as far below the axle as it stood above when in repose. According to Sales Manager Hawkins of the Ford Motor Company, no springs to be found on any vehicle could withstand that test, unless made of Vanadium steel—the Peruvian alloy which is used throughout the construction of Ford cars.

Ten cars in 10 years, bought by E. C. Striffler, iron merchant, from R. M. Owen & Co., general distributors for the entire product of the Reo Motor Car Company, is the new record made for the continuity of patronage and motor car service in the metropolitan district. The last car purchased by Mr. Striffler is the new model "S" Reo roadster "4-30" with convertible box-deck back which provides for the carrying of articles without a hamper or trunk.

The Warren Motor Company has just completed an interesting test of the efficiency of light delivery wagons. Warren "30" wagons were used as the test in Detroit and Los Angeles. The delivery cars were checked while doing their regular work for 48 different branches of trade—florists, grocers, contractors, hardware stores, plumbers, etc. The test proved that nothing could do the work like a motor wagon. It was a clinching argument against the horse-drawn vehicle.

What will be a welcome change for motorists, drivers or horse-drawn vehicles and pedestrians alike in Minneapolis, Minn., is the proposed amendment to the traffic squad signalling with whistle blasts rather than by a wave of the hand as is the present custom. The opinion prevails generally in Minneapolis that this will relieve any congestion that is now possible through a misunderstanding of signals. Whistles can be heard for a half block and their blasts can be followed by those in rear of the procession much better than by a wave of the hand.

The Lenox car, which is manufactured in Massachusetts by a strictly home corporation and sold direct to owners, is coming rapidly to the front and one hears only favorable comment on all sides for the new car and its builders. The prime object of the Lenox Motor Car Company is to give the best and most in every detail at a living factory profit, and the year guarantee and the home factory must appeal to the discriminating public. At present, the factory is working at its fullest capacity and daily deliveries are being made as rapidly as the cars are turned out.

The Hubmobile delivery car can now be had in two body styles, the closed panel body with swinging doors at the rear, and the open box type, at the selling price \$880 (delivered). This insures an excellent proposition for the grocer or other tradesman desiring a quick method of handling goods. The car is of high duty construction throughout, is most attractive in appearance, and should add much prestige to the tradesman using

it from the standpoint of its appearance alone. The car will maintain a speed with of 25 to 35 miles an hour, for it is built throughout to do this work.

At two meetings of the Motor Racing Drivers Association of America held within a week, much action was taken in getting the organization on a fine working basis. Counsel has been retained and the by-laws drawn up. Last Saturday these by-laws were approved and at a meeting held Tuesday the directors took up other important matters. The Indianapolis meeting at which a full roster of officers will be elected is scheduled for May 28. It was decided to have three classes of membership—active, honorary and novice. Active members will pay the full initiation fee.

That the E-M-F Company of Detroit, makers of the E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" motor cars, has had an unprecedented growth is exemplified by the fact that over 40,000 cars have been made and sold since the company's organization. On April 26 the concern had sold 40,248 cars, and the eight plants are now working day and night in an effort to meet the demand from buyers and dealers. The first touring car made by the company was shipped to Dallas, Tex., Oct. 13, 1908. In two and one half years, by the installation of unexcelled manufacturing facilities, coupled with a car that met popularity from the start, the organization has been able to make gigantic strides and to have a record of yearly average output of over 16,000 cars.

Entry blanks have been sent out for the first run to be held by the newly organized Missouri State Automobile Association, Decoration day. There will be two pleasure car divisions for gasoline cars, one for electric, and a division for trucks. One of the gasoline pleasure car divisions will be for dealers and the other for owners. The prescribed course is 34.7 miles in St. Louis county. The dealers must cover the course three times on a prescribed schedule, while the owners will be required to go around but once. The electric cars will be required to go the 34.7 miles, as will the motor trucks; these to be run on a tonnage-mile basis. No professional drivers will be allowed to compete, and in the owners' division only immediate members of family will be permitted to drive.

Russia, slow as it may be thought by Americans, is at least beginning to adopt up-to-date postal methods. The Moscow postoffice has made a contract with an automobile company for carrying all mails between the general and branch offices and the railroad stations. Consul-General Snodgrass says: "There are to be 23 motors, carrying capacity 2160 pounds each, and two platform trucks, each carrying 6480 pounds. These automobiles are all of 20 horsepower and of French origin. The contract, including chauffeurs, is \$3708 a year for each motor; total, \$92,700. Since the introduction of the 25 motors the number of horses used in carrying the mails has been reduced from 252 to 148, which will be further reduced this year when 15 more motors are added. It is also intended to install a few cars of 10,800 pounds capacity. The new arrangement was considered the most economical, considering local conditions."

A White 1500-pound delivery wagon, owned by the Diamond Rubber Company, has just completed a most remarkable exhibition of durability and efficiency. An outfit, consisting of the White motor wagon, eight men, ladders, supplies, etc., were sent about the country to paint signs advertising tires. The outfit went first to Akron, O. After putting up signs in and about that place for several weeks, it was used in Buffalo, New York city, Boston, New Rochelle, Providence and many smaller towns adjacent to these cities. Returning to New York, the outfit was shipped by boat to New Orleans, and from there the car was taken to Texas, in which state Beaumont, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Waco, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and many smaller places were generously decorated with Diamond tire signs.

COOLING OBSTACLE TO DOUBLE-ACTION AUTOMOBILE MOTOR

Keeping Pistons at Proper Temperature Proves Difficult — Types Developed Too Heavy for Cars.

GOOD AT SLOW SPEED

Practically all steam engines are double-acting—that is, steam is admitted at each end of the cylinder alternately, causing two power impulses to every revolution of the crank shaft, says the Motor World.

Latterly large stationary gas engines have been made double-acting, an explosion taking place on each side of the piston alternately and thereby doubling their output for a given size, and the success of these large engines in everyday practice has led to discussion of the possibility of small, high-speed, double-acting, gasoline engines for automobile propulsion.

But those who have advocated their use have, in many cases, neglected to consider the vastly different conditions obtaining in the case of large, slow-speed, stationary engines and delicately balanced, high-speed automobile motors.

During recent years several types of two cycle, double-acting, high-speed, gasoline motors have been brought out but in all cases they have been entirely too heavy and too cumbersome for use in automobiles and while their manufacturers have overcome the difficulties incident to the building of double acting engines of their respective sizes, the fact remains that these same difficulties have still to be overcome in the smaller and lighter engines which are necessary for automobile work.

Probably the greatest obstacle to be overcome in the evolution of a successful double-acting automobile engine is that of the proper cooling of the pistons. It has been pointed out that even in the large double-acting gas engines in which the compression was hardly more than 20 or 30 pounds above atmospheric pressure considerable trouble was experienced with over-heating, and while this was overcome to a certain extent by injecting water directly against the pistons, this method hardly is applicable to the automobile engine.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that a double-acting engine was built in which no provision was made for cooling the pistons by water. This engine was not, however, a four-cycle machine but a six, which is to say that after each working stroke there was another stroke during which pure air was drawn into the cylinders and which was called a scavenging stroke. While this stroke may possibly have been for the purpose of assisting in discharging the burned charge from the cylinders, it is more probable that its prime function was to assist in cooling the pistons. It is at once apparent, however, that even if this piston cooling method were to be applied to the automobile engine a great deal of the advantage of the double-acting principle would be offset by the extra non-working strokes.

While it is possible to operate engines at higher temperatures than usually are permitted to obtain, this having been done in several cases by manufacturers who have used oil rather than water in their cooling systems, the question of efficient lubrication immediately presents itself.

Whether or not it would be possible to maintain the pistons of a high-speed, double acting automobile engine at a temperature low enough to make possible the use of present-day lubricants has not been proved and the question of lubrication therefore also appears to hinge on the possibility of maintaining the components of the engine at a sufficiently low temperature.

GOODYEAR TIRES WIN AGAIN.

At the recent hill climb in Redlands, Cal., five events were run off, and the winning machine in every case was equipped with Goodyear tires, making a clean sweep for the Akron (O.) company. Two of these races were won by a Pope-Hartford, one by a Buick, one by a Merkel and the fifth was a motorcycle event. The variety of machines that carried off first prizes would make it appear that the tires had much to do with results, as that was their greatest point of similarity. The winning motorcycle was shod with a set of the new "Blue Streak" tires, recently put out by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company especially for racing.

FIAT DRIVERS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

David Bruce-Brown and Joe Matson, who are to alternate at the wheel of Mr. Bruce-Brown's 90-horsepower Fiat racer in the 500-mile sweepstakes race on the Indianapolis motor speedway, are now at Indianapolis. The car they are to drive was shipped to Indianapolis early in the week and the pair will begin practice for the \$25,000 race to be run Decoration day as soon as they are settled in their quarters at the 2½-mile motor-drome.

THE GLIDDEN PATHFINDER.

The smooth, quiet way in which the six-cylinder motor in the Glidden Pathfinder car developed and delivered its power, sustains and intensifies the confidence placed in Stevens-Duryea products by members of the pathfinding party.

LOZIER

The World's Champion

WORLD'S RECORDS

Read the table of Lozier victories in the Saturday Evening Post of May 13. It is worth keeping for reference as a summary of the greatest American racing events.

No motor car in America or Europe can dispute the right of the Lozier to its title "Champion of the World." Lozier stock cars have won this position of admitted supremacy by a series of victories without parallel in racing history.

Lozier's claims to the world's championship are given in full in our advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post of May 13th. Our right to this title is based on the performance of Lozier cars in competition with the greatest cars and drivers in the world. A table of these performances is printed in the advertisement.

The Saturday Evening Post censors all advertising in its columns and before the publishers accepted this advertisement we were required to prove our claims. We satisfied their investigators; for the records speak for themselves.

We do not build racing cars

The Lozier car has won these races and established its championship calibre—not to show speed, but to put to the severest tests its durability and safety. The very cars which, stripped for racing, won the world's championship, are, when fitted with body and touring equipment, the same stylish, comfortable cars that you can buy at our salesroom.

1912 Models
6 cyl. 51 h. p. \$5000
4 cyl. 46 h. p. \$4700
Two Chasses Only
7 Styles in Bodies

LOZIER
Commonwealth and Beacon
BOSTON

Lozier cars are built in two chassis only—six cylinders and four; seven styles in bodies.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS GROW LARGER

Steady Increase in Foreign Demand — Gain in Nine Months 50 Per Cent—Principal Buyer is Canada—Prices of Imported Cars Go Up.

WASHINGTON — Automobiles of American manufacture are steadily increasing their share in the world's demand. March exports of automobiles and parts thereof showed an increase of 63 per cent, compared with March of a year ago, while exports during nine months ending with March are practically 50 per cent greater. Total of automobiles and parts thereof exported in March was \$1,688,947, against \$1,007,387 in March, 1910, an increase of \$681,560.

Growth in exports of automobiles and parts thereof has been especially rapid in the last three years, for nine months ending with March having increased from \$2,279,036 in 1909 to \$6,382,271 in 1910, and 9,837,181 in 1911 pointing to a total for the fiscal year which ends with next month of about \$14,000,000. In addition, exports of automobile tires for the nine months were \$1,325,903.

This growth occurs in the trade with nearly all the principal countries. Exports to Canada have increased from \$923,475 in 1909 to \$2,509,810 in 1910, and \$3,884,447 in 1911; to United Kingdom, from \$931,534 in 1909 to \$1,344,600 in 1910, and \$1,657,990 in 1911; to France, from \$215,956 in 1909 to \$376,166 in 1910, decreasing, however, to \$345,222 in 1911. Other European countries, except Italy, show substantial gains. To Mexico total for nine months in 1909 was \$279,739, compared with \$406,870 in 1910, and \$545,641 in 1911. Marked gains are noted in exports to South America, British Oceania and other countries of Asia and Oceania.

Canada leads all other countries as a market for American automobiles, total exports to that country in nine months of current fiscal year having been \$3,884,447, compared with \$1,657,990 in United Kingdom, \$345,222 to France, \$185,699 to Germany, \$545,641 to Mexico, and \$9,837,181 to all foreign countries. During March alone an even larger proportion of exports went to Canada—\$778,402 out of \$1,638,947.

Automobile exports of the five leading countries for 1910, the latest period for which comparative figures are available, follow: From France \$34,466,000, United States \$13,100,296, United Kingdom \$12,684,000, Germany \$7,558,000 and Italy \$4,347,000.

United Kingdom ranks first in importation of automobiles, figures for 1910 being \$24,989,000, against \$2,737,208 for the United States, \$2,467,000 for Ger-

many, \$1,864,000 for France and \$1,024,000 for Italy.

Imports of automobiles into the United States are decreasing, the total for March, 1911, having been but \$120,829, against \$301,236 in March of preceding year; for nine months 1911, \$1,583,218, compared with \$2,979,756 in 1910, and \$2,622,824 in 1909.

Most automobiles imported into the United States come from France, that country being credited in 1910 with \$1,066,356 out of \$2,080,555.

Prices of automobiles imported into the United States are gradually increasing, while those of automobiles exported are decreasing.

PEERLESS FIVE-TON TRUCKS.

The Peerless Motor Car Company has announced that in addition to its three and four-ton trucks which have attracted much favorable attention, it will build five-ton trucks along similar lines but larger and stronger throughout to meet the additional requirements of the increased capacity. One of the features of these trucks is the very liberal tire equipment, the rear wheels being provided with 42x6 inch dual tires and the front wheels 38x6 inch. The Peerless company states that everything about these trucks has been designed with the idea of simplicity and durability, and it is anticipated that the demand for the five-ton truck will be as large as for the other sizes. The five-ton trucks will be ready for delivery in July.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

May 13.....From 7:26 p. m. to 8:34 a. m.
May 14.....From 7:27 p. m. to 8:33 a. m.
May 15.....From 7:28 p. m. to 8:32 a. m.
May 16.....From 7:29 p. m. to 8:31 a. m.
May 17.....From 7:30 p. m. to 8:30 a. m.
May 18.....From 7:31 p. m. to 8:29 a. m.
May 19.....From 7:32 p. m. to 8:28 a. m.
May 20.....From 7:33 p. m. to 8:28 a. m.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Cost Nothing Extra—Cut Tire Bills in Two

This patented tire—a Goodyear creation—has quickly become the leading tire in America.

Last year it jumped our tire sales to \$8,500,000. This year 64 leading motor car makers have contracted for these tires.

The present demand runs twice that of last year. Our present output is 2,200 per day. About 650,000 have been sold to date.

These tires—the final result of our 12 years of tire making—will save motor car owners millions of dollars during the present year.

The Savings

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires save all the uncertainty, all the damage of rim cutting. We have run them flat in a hundred tests—as far as 20 miles. With 650,000 of the tires in use, there has never been an instance of rim cutting.

An ordinary tire—a clincher tire—if punctured, may be wrecked in a single block and the damage can't be repaired.

The avoidance of this, under average

conditions, will save 25 per cent on one's tire bills.

Oversize Tires

In addition to this, Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. This is due to the method of fitting the tires on any standard rim.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity—without any extra cost. And that, with the average car, will add 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

This extra size takes care of the extra equipment. It avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—cut the average tire bills in two. Our control of these features has made the Goodyear the most popular tire that's sold.

After 650,000 of these tires have been tested, the demand is so great that our enormous plants are run 24 hours per day. Don't you think you should find them out? Our Tire Book tells all the facts. Please ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in 108 Principal Cities. We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires

BOSTON BRANCH, 669 BOYLSTON ST.

YOU ARE BUMPED AND BOUNCED OVER ROUGH ROADS. IF YOUR AUTOMOBILE IS EQUIPPED WITH MY

Hydraulic Jounce and Recoil Preventer

"BEST IN THE WORLD" YOU BOWL ALONG

My latest device works automatically over all kinds of roads.

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE. \$3000.00 a side to any shock absorber manufacturer to disprove that mine is not the best.

Thousands of satisfied customers. For further particulars apply to

ERNST FLENTJE, 1643 Cambridge St., Cambridge



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Christian
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A Daily
Newspaper
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in the generally accepted term, is one that prints the principal news, has sound, independent editorial opinion, a certain amount of special reading matter on timely topics and those of general interest and appeal, and a good general run of advertising



The Christian Science Monitor is always seeking ways and means of improving its readableness and increasing its serviceability, and is aiming to secure the patronage of high-class advertisers. That this endeavor is being measurably rewarded is seen in its steady and solid growth in new readers, new advertisers and more patronage from regular users of its advertising columns

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1911

Art World News From Museum and Exhibition

NEW GALLERY HAS
SHOWING OF WORK
OF LOCAL ARTISTS

Eighty Pictures in Various
Mediums Displayed in
Jordan Marsh Co.

ITALIANS EXHIBIT
AT R. C. & N. M. VOSE'S

Dante Ricci Shows Scenes
From Abroad, Gino Perera
Sketches in Boston.

Exhibitions to Be
Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington
avenue, corner Museum street—Open
from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents.
Free all day Saturday and Sunday
after 1 o'clock.
Exhibitions at following galleries are
open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sun-
day, and are free.
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—
Summer exhibition of landscapes.
Vose's gallery, 329 Boylston street—
Paintings by Axel H. Haig.
Paintings by Gino Perera and
Dante Ricci.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—
Exhibition of American artists.
Cobb's gallery, 346 Boylston street—
Etchings by Axel H. Haig.
New gallery, Jordan Marsh Company
—Water colors by Boston artists.

PICTURES are made to be seen and
enjoyed by every one, and no artist's
best work suffers or is
cheaper by comparison with
poorer pictures. One's second or third
best does, however, and this some of
the Boston artists seem to have forgotten
along with the fact that among the thou-
sands who will visit such an exhibition
as is now going on in the Jordan Marsh
Company's new gallery are many dis-
criminating persons. The custom of
sending seconds or none at all to an ex-
hibition where what others will send or
who will see the pictures is unknown
might even be termed a species of snob-
bishness.

At the new gallery is a good exhibition
but that fact is nothing to the credit of
the painters whose names do not appear
in the catalogue. Eighty water colors,
pastels and miniatures are exhibited.

A group of four water colors by Wil-
liam Kaula hangs opposite the entrance.
These represent four particularly beau-
tiful New England landscapes full of
mellow light and color. The soft clarity
of tone which cannot be managed in any
other medium is evident in them all, but
a too careful balance of values makes
them a little monotonous when seen to-
gether. A pastel by Lee Luffkin Kaula
called "Grandmother's Bonnet" hangs be-
side them. It is an informal portrait of
a little girl with wide gray eyes done in
a thoroughly spontaneous manner with
fresh, true color. Hendrick Hallett's
"Cornish Fisherman at Eve" is a quietly
serene painting of some boats with
bright sails. Of the three water colors
by S. Bissell, a wood interior, "The
Brook," with golden light filtering through
its trees is most attractive.

The technique in all of them is a bit
stereotyped. Harold Dunbar's water
color landscapes are as vigorous as his
oils. The crisp color and drawing in his
"Edge of the Wood" are good to see.
Charles Emile Bell exhibits two Japan-
ese studies, one of "Indian Pipe" nest-
ling among brown leaves and a snow
laden "Pine Tree." His work always
shows an intimate knowledge and appre-
ciation of nature at close range. Albert
P. Button's little pictures are similar in
their delicate workmanship and decor-
ative quality. His "Bur-reed and Rushes"
with some ducks in the water beyond
is charming.

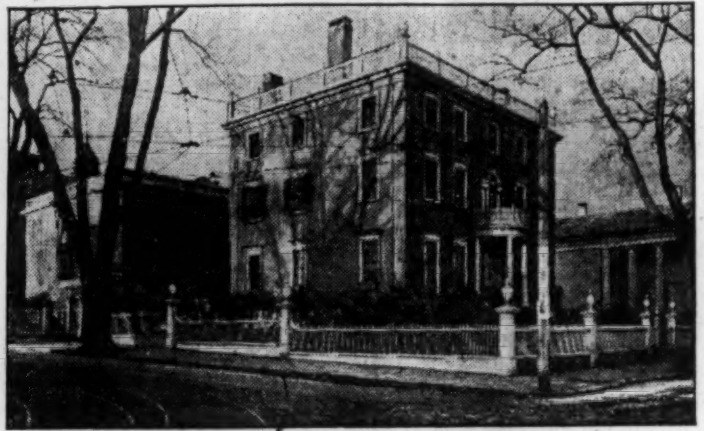
The four water colors by John Shar-
man do not harmonize with their sur-
roundings, for such broad impressionism
needs to be isolated to be really seen.
They are brilliant sketches, however,
which carry very well with the exception
of No. 13 in which the values are not
true. Louis Kronberg exhibits his
"Richard Mansfield as Baron Chevalier,"
which is a clever though morbid piece of
work. His flower-like toe dancer, sway-
ing among pink skirts is the sort of
thing we expect from Mr. Kronberg, but
we wish he might go further, and no
one questions his ability.

"The Sawmill" by William J. Bixbee,
is a fine composition in line and color,
with its clear pool and reflected birches.
Charles Copeland attacked a difficult sub-
ject to paint in water colors in his "Com-
ing Rain," but there is good color and
movement in the waves and the hurrying
clouds. Jean Oliver shows an attractive
little girl which she calls "Mary and
her Doll." The painting of Carter Notch
from across the valley at Jackson, N. H.,
by Henry W. Rice gives an effect of great
distance and clearness of atmosphere. "In
the Scotch Highlands," by Nellie L.
Thompson, is a good little picture of a
rushing stream and some tender blue
mountains beyond. Annie Riddell ex-
hibits a well-painted miniature of a

(Concluded on Page Twenty-three.)

ART CLUB HAS PROUD HOME

Colonial and Modern Architecture Combine to
Shelter Portland Collections.



Georgian lines show firm in old brick mansion; color long
ago was changed to gray by painting.

AN event which marks a most im-
portant epoch in the history of
art in Maine was the dedication
of the beautiful new home of the
Society of Art in the city of Portland,
April 22. On that day the old mansion
of Col. and Mrs. L. D. M. Sweet, lately
given to the society by the will of Mrs.
Sweet, and the art building which has
just been completed in connection with
it, were opened to the members of the
society and dedicated by appropriate
exercises. The following week the art
museum was opened to the public, and
now all have an opportunity of studying
a nineteenth century residence of the
colonial type and also of viewing an ex-
cellent collection of paintings. The
newly constructed art building, annexed
to the mansion, represents the latest
thought and genius of distinguished
Portland architects.

The generous donor is the widow of
Col. L. D. M. Sweet, who was a man of
prominence in the political and legal life
of the state. Mrs. Sweet was a member
of one of the city's oldest and best
known families, the daughter of the Hon.
John Mussey, one of the merchant
princes in the early days of the city.

The house was built in 1800 by Hugh
McLellan from plans by Capt. Alexander
Parrish, a celebrated Boston architect.
Mr. Sweet bought the residence in 1880.
Leading from the hall on the first
floor are three large rooms, used as draw-
ing, library and dining rooms, and on
the second floor two sleeping rooms.

The furnishings of this home are in
keeping with the general style of archi-
tecture. There are great fireplaces with
beautiful mantels containing vases and
ornaments or rare beauty; mirrors and
French clocks, furniture of deep-toned
mahogany in the design of the period,
rugs of rich colorings, valuable pic-
tures of all kinds, exquisite bric-a-brac
collected during frequent journeys to
foreign lands, silver of unique design, and
in the sleeping rooms canopied beds, mahogany
furniture, and over all the evident at-
mosphere of a cultured family life.

The annex, or new art building, stands
in what was formerly the garden of the
mansion grounds, and is reached through
a square lobby, leading from the man-
sion itself. There is also a separate en-
trance to the art building, a flight of
granite steps leading to it from the
street. The annex is of brick, reinforced
with concrete, 67 by 80 feet and three
stories in height, with a granite base, and
is architecturally in harmony with the
mansion. An octagonal shaped rotunda
of sandstone contains several large sta-
tuaries in the niches, which are gifts of
different members of the society. There
are five galleries, one 24x46, one 16.6x25
one 17.6x24, and two 13.6x24. The walls

are of a soft gray, making a splendid
background for the pictures.
In addition to the galleries mentioned,
there are rooms in the basement for lec-
ture, class rooms or for exhibition pur-
poses. In all its appointments, the most
modern ideas have been adopted, in light-
ing, heating, ventilating and in sanitary
arrangements.

The pictures which are now being
shown include a permanent loan and the
annual spring exhibition of the society,
making a most interesting collection.
There are several paintings by the great
marine artist, Winslow Homer, whose
studio was only a few miles distant on
the rocky Maine coast. F. S. Vinton, E.
D. Roth, A. Pazzi, William Hart, M.
Gaines, Marie Dietrich, J. C. Barrett, G.
H. Kotchenreiter and Thomas Hill are
some of the other artists represented in
the loan collection.

Several pictures by H. D. Brown,
whose home was formerly in Portland,
and an exquisite recumbent statue, "The
Pearl Diver," by Paul Akers, also of
local interest, are among the exhibits in
the permanent collection. A large num-
ber of extra good canvases on a wide
variety of subjects, from the brushes of
the members of the society, comprise the
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the members of the society, comprise the
spring exhibition.

In the rear of the second story of the
mansion rooms have been arranged as
the real home of the society. They in-
clude reading and coat rooms, and also
a place for photographic work in all its
branches.

The principal points in the history of
this association may be briefly sketched.
The Portland Society of Art, to which
the L. D. M. Sweet memorial was pre-
sented, was organized under the laws
of Maine March 3, 1882, with 25 cor-
porate members. It formerly occupied a
building where the public library now
stands and which was removed for the
erection of the library. It has since had
rooms in one of the blocks of the city,
which were hardly adequate for so im-
portant a society. During its existence
it has held 35 exhibitions and done some
work with art classes. It has given va-
rious social affairs, among others a re-
ception for Matthew Arnold on Feb. 21,
1884. It has had a great influence along
artistic lines in the city and its mem-
bership, which now numbers 250, in-
cludes some of the most promising men
of Portland. Many have been the vicis-
situdes of the society and it is gratify-
ing to all that it now has such an ap-
propriate home, where its work of up-
lifting the artistic life of the city may
have ample scope. There is every reason
to believe that the Portland Society of
Art will fulfill the wish of the generous
donors and work for the promotion of
the love and cultivation of art.

of the coast of Cornwall; Augustus
Koopman an interesting monotype, "The
Two Forces." Elizabeth Peyraud's pretty
figure study, "The Embroiderers," is
well drawn and Martha Baker's pastel
"Virginia" and miniature portrait of
Senora Sorolla are of exceptional in-
terest. Bertha M. Clute is represented
in 12 bookplate prints, done in pen and
ink and tint. Dr. and Mrs. Colburn
show five pictures, Charles Warren Katon
has three pastels of Lake Como, Birge
Harrison two softly colored river scenes,
George Maynard a Dutch landscape and
J. C. Nicoll "The Desert Near Biskra." The
exhibition will continue until June 7.

The post-impressionistic exhibit of
Jerome Blum continues at Thurber's gal-
lery. A case of medallions by Edward
W. Sawyer of Chicago is also shown. The
exactness, delicacy and technical excel-
lence have produced portraits of rare
charm.

The Anderson gallery is showing a
notable collection of etchings by Alex
notable.

Henry B. Snell has an admirable study

(Concluded on Page Twenty-three.)

SARTAIN CANVASES COMPANIONABLE

Painter Is Keen to Select Both in America and in Foreign Countries Scenes Which
Hold Universal Message.

By R. W. MACBETH.
NEW YORK—In the history of
American art the name of Sar-
tain must always occupy an im-
portant position, not only on
account of the visible productions of the
various art members of the family, but
also because of their active interest in
the many schools and societies with
whose organization and development
they were conspicuously identified. It
is seldom that an artist can claim de-
scendant from artistic talent on both sides
of the family, but William Sartain comes
of a family of artists, among them being
several of more than usual distinction.
His father was John Sartain, well known
throughout the country as a mezzotint
engraver of rare accomplishments. On
his mother's side, were three generations
of artists, his mother's brother, John
Barak Swain, being of very remarkable
talent.

William Sartain was born in Philadel-
phia, Nov. 21, 1843. From the first he
was surrounded by an artistic envi-
ronment that could not but have had
an important effect on his life. His father
and mother had come to Philadelphia
from England in 1830 with letters of
introduction that assured for them the
friendship and companionship of the
foremost men of the day. Thomas Sully,
John Neagle, Bass Otis, A. B. Rocky
and Robert Street, among portrait paint-
ers; Doughty the landscapist, Dickinson
the miniature painter and Thomas Birch
the marine artist were all well known
figures at the Sartain home and, later,
Henry Inman, Edgar Allen Poe and
others well known in American art and
letters were numbered among their
friends.

Reared in such an atmosphere it was
natural that William Sartain should
have shown at an early age a decided
leaning toward an artistic career. He
had the advantages of the best schooling
that his time afforded in the neigh-
borhood of Philadelphia, and he progressed
quickly. After leaving college he studied
engraving with his brother Samuel, his
father's example acting as a strong stim-
ulus to hard work and close attention to
his trade. It was not long before he had
mastered the rudiments of the art, and
starting out for himself, was fortunate
enough in a few years to earn enough to
assure for him an eight years' course of
study in the art schools of Paris.

In preparation for this step he spent a
short time under the instruction of the
Pennsylvania Academy, and also under
the private tuition of Christian Schu-
seler. When he finally reached Paris he
enrolled in the atelier of Leon Bonnat
and in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. During
the years he spent in Paris he was a dili-
gent student and his invaluable training
gave him a thorough grounding in draw-
ing and in technique. One winter he
spent in Spain, in a study of the great
men of that school, particularly of Ve-
lasquez.

With the firm knowledge of the fun-
damentals that his careful and system-
atic training had given him, he was re-
markably well equipped for recording the
picturesque and glowing life of Algiers,
which he visited some time later. Al-
giers has ever since had a wonderful
fascination for him, and has inspired
many a notable canvas, of which perhaps
the most famous is the "Chapter from
the Koran," a group of Arabs attentively
listening to the reading of the sacred
book. This picture is now in the Met-
ropolitan Museum of Art.

In his work in this country, Mr. Sar-
tain has chosen simple themes, his pref-
erence being for coast and landscape
scenes, swamps, pools and tree clumps,
and from these he has composed most
of the many rich landscapes that have
gradually been finding their way into
the homes where only the safest and
best in art is housed. Of late years he
has been spending much of his time
abroad, searching out those spots which

best give him the type of country he
delights to paint. The French paysage,
the Roman campagna, as well as the
peasantry both of France and Italy, have
all furnished material for his ready
brush.

Mr. Sartain was one of the organizers
of the Society of American Artists in
1877, and was elected an associate of the
National Academy of Design in 1887, so
that he had already become a member of
that organization when it absorbed the
older society in 1906. To the exhibitions
of the society and of the academy he has
been a regular contributor, as well as
to out-of-town exhibitions, in which he
has been particularly successful. Among
other honors he has received a silver
medal in Boston, honorable mention in
the Pennsylvania Academy, a bronze
medal at the Pan-American exposition in
Buffalo, a silver medal at the Charleston
exposition of 1902, and recently a silver

medal at the International exposition in
Buenos Aires. His contribution to this
last exhibition was one of the few pic-
tures sold in South America.
As might be expected from one who
has devoted so much time and attention
to the perfection of that phase of his art,
Mr. Sartain's canvases always show the
drawing of a master hand. Careful in
the little things, and with a fine sense of
composition and effective massing, his
pictures are always sure to attract at-
tention, and there is, besides, a softness
in their color and a general restfulness
in their effect that makes them most
pleasant companions. If, as is to be be-
lieved, the real test of pictures is their
ability to hold harmonious place with
the fully recognized masters of the past,
then is Mr. Sartain's reputation secure.
The painter of such pictures as "The
Jersey Sand Dunes" and "A Chapter from
the Koran" is not likely to be forgotten.

The exhibition of the Boston Society
of Arts and Crafts will open Wednesday,
May 17, in the West fore court and re-



"Hermitage at Ronda," painted by William Sartain.

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delights to paint. The French paysage,
the Roman campagna, as well as the
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the fully recognized masters of the past,
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The painter of such pictures as "The
Jersey Sand Dunes" and "A Chapter from
the Koran" is not likely to be forgotten.

LONDON—A valuable manuscript of
the "Diwan of Hafiz" has been ac-
quired by the department of oriental
printed books and manuscript of the Brit-
ish Museum. The book contains 278
folios and eight full-page miniature draw-
ings. Seven of these pictures are in the
finest style of the Indo-Persian school at
its best under Akbar, while the eighth is
in the classical Persian manner. The book
was executed about A. D. 1600. The il-
lustrations represent incidents that are
described in the poems, such as polo
scenes at Durbur, at the court and in do-
mestic life. In one of these pictures is a
portrait of Akbar, the emperor being
shown on horseback with a winged angel
holding his stirrup. The drawings are not
only delicate in treatment and rich in
color, but are not in the least conven-
tional, and have evidently been done from
life. The paragraphs have also been
adorned with paintings of many kinds
of birds.

Another very interesting book is also in
the possession of the department. This
is a copy of the "Five Romances of Ni-
zami," most of the miniatures being by
Bihzad, a favorite artist of the Emperor
Babur. There are 24 pictures illustrat-
ing Nizami's poems in this book, among
them a king in Durbur, a Turkish bath
and a boating expedition. One of the
most striking pictures is that depicting
the apotheosis of Mahomet. The sky is
a deep blue studded with stars, and the
prophet rises in a golden cloud of glory.

The figures in this picture are Mongol-
ian in character. The book, which was
probably painted at the court of Ba-
bur, was in the royal library of the Mo-
gul emperors, and is in fact signed by
the Emperor Chah Jahan.

The exhibition of the Boston Society
of Arts and Crafts will open Wednesday,
May 17, in the West fore court and re-

main open three weeks. The National
League of Handicraft Societies will hold
its meetings in the Museum of Fine Arts
May 19 and 20 and possibly May 23.
Joseph Lindon Smith will lecture on
"The Great Temple of Angkor-Wat in
Cambodia" and on "A Hindu Festival
in Southern India" before the Copley So-
ciety and Society of Arts and Crafts, in
Copley hall Friday evening, May 19, at
8 o'clock.
Mr. Smith will also give the same lec-
ture at the museum to the staff and em-
ployees of the museum on Thursday.

An exhibition of American church sil-
ver of the seventeenth and eighteenth
centuries, to include also a few excep-

(Concluded on Page Twenty-three.)

NATIONAL GALLERY
RECEIVES LOAN OF
FINE COLLECTION

Fourteen Canvases Owned by
Washington Connoisseur
Have Been Hung.

BARBIZON SCHOOL IS
WELL REPRESENTED

Rembrandt's "Rabbi" One of
Strongest—No Limit Set
on Length of Exhibit.

WASHINGTON—A private col-
lection of choice pictures,
consisting of 14 canvases
and one drawing, the work
of such men as Rembrandt, Ruysdael,
Hobbema, the masters of the Barbizon
school, and other distinguished painters,
has just been received by the National
Gallery of Art from a Washington con-
noisseur as an indefinite loan. With
the exception of four small pictures hung
near the door, in the central corridor,
the collection is installed in a small room
exactly opposite, and the two rooms
together constitute the most interesting
feature of the gallery.

The canvas which dominates the new
exhibit, corresponding in position to the
fine Wilson landscape of the opposite
room, is Rembrandt's "Rabbi," which
hung for a long time in the Corcoran gal-
lery. It shows the noble characteristics
of the Dutch master in composition and
general lighting, without possessing to
a marked degree the peculiar luminosity
and technical richness of his greatest
work.

To the left of the Rembrandt is an-
other Dutch canvas, a Hobbema with its
silvery gray greens and delicately
wrought details. The mill with its pond,
the large surrounding trees, are rendered
with that devotion to minutiae which
characterizes work preceding modern
landscape. The foliage is expressed as
having permanent form—not as the modern
sees it, subject to perpetual change;
transient in its contours, and commonly
in rippling movement. At the same
time there is a certain precision of ob-
servation in the Dutch picture which
has its charm and value; and while cer-
tain aspects of nature have not revealed
themselves to Hobbema, he preserves in
his faithfulness certain qualities which
the modern feels obliged to sacrifice.

Another very fine Dutch picture is the
little landscape by Ruysdael, much
smaller than the Hobbema, but a more
masterly canvas. It is called "The Dunes
near Harlem," quietly natural in color,
refined in drawing and technique. There
are the dunes, the spires and roofs of
Harlem, the vaporous Dutch sky. It is a
complete and satisfying little picture,
and a good example of the painter's
style.

Dominating the group of French pic-
tures is a rather large and very beau-
tiful Corot, a canvas that inclines in
tone to transparent ambers rather than
to gray greens. A forest pool reflects
some dark tree-trunks and a luminous
sky; the nymphs and fauns from which
the picture takes its name are dancing
with blithe movements. They are not
added to the landscape, but seem to arise
in it, like something uprising from
the earth; or rather like the flowering
of Corot's imagination at its point of
contact with reality. The upper part
of the picture is occupied by the quiver-
ing breathing leafage of large trees
painted with an inimitable touch.

In this as in his other canvases Corot
shows himself something more than a
great landscape painter of the nineteenth
century, or of France; he is a landscape
painter for all time, an idyllic poet who
painted in the mood of his period, but
who survives his period to maintain, like
Theocritus, an equally intimate relation-
ship to other times and peoples.

Another large canvas of the Barbizon
school is by Diaz. Its subject is the
forest of Fontainebleau, and it is pre-
eminently the work of a colorist. This
is one reason for the freedom and spon-
taneity of the technique—it is unfettered
by any attempt to imitate particular
forms. The tree trunks are painted in
with a feeling for their strength and char-
acter, with little sense of line; the sub-
ject is seen emotionally and it is a
personal impression of Fontainebleau
that is transmitted. Diaz rendered not
what lay before him so much as the
emotions he experienced in the presence
of the subject, and in this he is a
modern. He felt the richness of the
verdure, the power in the trunks of trees
—that quality of endurance and age
which gives them a somber dignity, that
differentiates itself from the transient
charm of the foliage. And in all, over
all, and through all he was conscious
of a glory of color; in color he found his
chief imaginative stimulus.

Two other landscapes by men of the
Barbizon school are "Sunset in a Wood"
by Rousseau and "Springtime" by Dau-
bigny. The Rousseau is one of the
small, dark pictures of somber richness.

(Concluded on Page Twenty-three.)

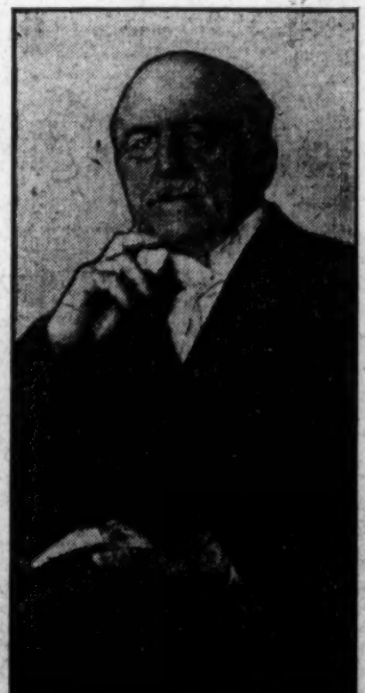
WORK DONE ABROAD SHOWN

Paintings by Miss May Aiken Are Hung in Trustees
Room of Museum—Other Notes.

IN THE trustees room at the Boston
Museum of Fine Arts there is an ex-
hibition of paintings by Miss May Aiken,
who received the Page traveling scholar-
ship in 1908 for her work in the mu-
seum school. Most of the pictures are
copies made by her in the galleries while
studying in France, England, Holland
and Italy. "La Belle Ferroniere," by
Leonardo da Vinci; "Elizabeth Bath," by
Rembrandt, and Vermeer's "Girl Read-
ing" are some of the subjects. There
are also three original portraits and a
frame of children's pictures for the St.
Nicholas.

The exhibition of the Boston Society
of Arts and Crafts will open Wednesday,
May 17, in the West fore court and re-

(Concluded on Page Twenty-three.)



William Sartain

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

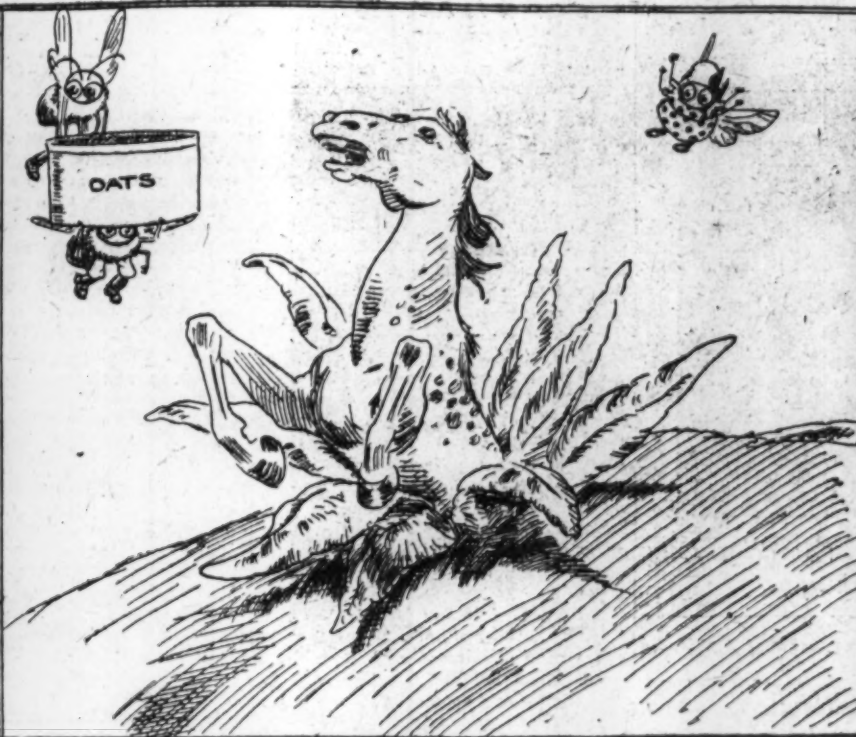
DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

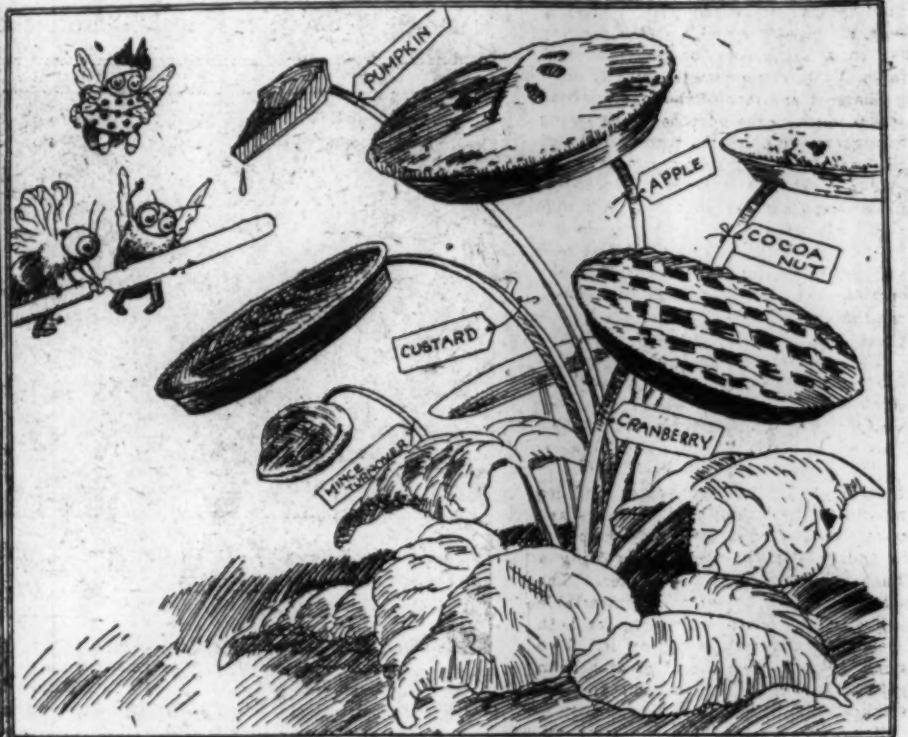
RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM



If hospitality's a vaunt
How proud our lordly oyster plant!
Here's lemon, vinegar, horse radish,
And yet the oyster's feeling saddy;
He weeps a solitary tear—
He quite forgot the forks, O dear!
"Now none," sighs he, "can take a taste,
So all my work has gone to waste."



About horse radish some folks tell
The "mane" thing is to treat it well;
So Busy brings him many an oat
To cheer his polka-dotted throat;
E'en those who like the horseless radish
Aver this kind is not a bad dish.
Horse radish is so spirited
'Twould run away if less well-bred.



The pie belt runs down Boston way
Where belts take pies in every day;
The pie-plat bears pies by the dozen—
Of watches they're a distant cousin;
For open faced or covered tight
The inside gives the most delight.
The pies, too, tell the time of day—
'Tis always luncheon time, they say.



The milkweed furnishes a store
Of milk and buttermilk galore;
And pink ice cream that's strangely cold—
As Buzz discovers, getting bold.
Condensed milk is here in cans,
As thrifty conservation plans;
The pitcher pitches milk and water,
Each time the stem goes teeter-tawter.



A creeper's here from Old Virginny—
He's just the cutest pickaninny!
Virginia Creeper—bless his heart!
Is loved by all, in ev'ry part;
His clinging habits make him quite
The tendriest little thing in sight;
Of him one needs not much to say—
He'll speak for himself 'most any day.



Tho' the trumpet vine has plenty o' horns,
No horn of plenty it adorns;
Here's cornet, saxophone, trombone
(But tubas by tuberosa are grown).
See Buzz a trombone solo try
While Busy seeks the slides to ply;
The humming bird, of course, joins in
To swell the sweet or-ches-tral din.

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USE OF "SHALL" AND "WILL"

SOME people regard the precise use of the words "shall" and "will" as the hall-mark of culture in the individual; others condemn the established distinctions as mere quibbling, and profess to believe that there is no essential difference between "shall" and "will." It is true that many well-known writers seem to use these words almost interchangeably, and that even the English Bible affords examples of usage that do not conform with our recognized rules. However, it seems desirable that we should bear in mind the distinctions that have been noted in the best use of "shall" and "will" and that we should apply these principles in our own usage; writes Prof. John L. Haney in the Ladies Home Journal.

When it is our intention to express mere futurity—that which is going to happen—"shall" should be used with "I" or "we"; in all other cases we should use "will." For example, "I shall go to the city next week," "We shall be there early," "They will join us today," and "Mr. Brown will not have time to call." When we desire to express determination or volition or to give a command expressed in future form we should reverse the usage—that is, use "will" after "I" and "we," and "shall" in all other cases. Thus, "I will not permit it," "We will remain in spite of him," "You shall go at once" or "Mr. Brown shall bring me his report without delay." In these cases we note that the action is within the control of the speaker. It often happens that in issuing formal orders the less imperative

"will" is used for "shall" as an evidence of official courtesy to a subordinate. "You will report promptly to Captain Smith" is more courteous than "You shall report."

With these rules in mind we should have little difficulty in choosing between "shall" and "will" in simple sentences. If we say, "We will never see his like again," we are virtually expressing the hope that he is to be the last of his kind. Again, "It shall rain tonight" intimates that we have issued orders for a downpour. In asking questions "will" should not be used with "I" or "we." If we say "Will I go?" we are asking some one else what we can best answer ourselves. Therefore "shall" should be used regularly with "I" or "we"; in all other questions we should use the form that would naturally be expected in the answer. Thus, "Will you promise to join us?" and "Shall we be present?" are both correct. In many instances either "shall" or "will" may be used, but the meaning will vary accordingly. "Where shall you spend the summer?" means "Where are you going to spend the summer?" but "Where will you spend the summer?" suggests "Where do you desire (or intend) to spend the summer?"

HOME LIGHTS

God bless the little children; we meet them everywhere;
We hear their voices round our hearth,
Their footstep on the stair;
Their kindly hearts are swelling o'er
With mirthfulness and glee;
God bless the little children, wherever they may be.
—Western Christian Advocate.

WATER SURPRISE

A simple experiment will prove that the air exercises a pressure, not only downward, but upward. We take a small glass, and fill it carefully up to the brim with water. Then we take a thin sheet of paper, and place it on top, so that it touches both the surface of the water and the rim of the glass. Now, holding the paper carefully in position, we turn the glass of water upside down, and the water will remain in the glass apparently suspended. Of course, it is not really suspended, but the air is pressing it up into the glass. The air must not be allowed to get into the glass while we are inverting it, or the water will come out; and as any carelessness will result in an accident, it is always wise to perform the experiment over a basin.—Children's Encyclopedia.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What herb?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Wheeling.

LITTLE DANCING PAPER MEN

WE all know how electricity may be produced from a piece of brown paper. We warm it, and then, laying it on the table, we rub it smartly with the coat sleeve. If now we hold it in front of our face, we shall experience a feeling like cobwebs on the skin, and as we place it close to our nose, if we keep very quiet, we shall hear the click of the spark as the electricity passes from the paper to our nose. In a darkened room we shall see the flash of the tiny electrical spark. The electrified paper, too, will adhere to the wall if we place it there; and it will also attract to itself any little pieces of paper that may be lying on a table, if it be held just above them horizontally. A stick of sealing wax rubbed briskly with flannel, or a solid rod of glass rubbed with a piece of silk, will be electrified, and will attract pieces of paper, or even draw a light ball, like a ping-pong ball, along a shiny table. But of all the simple experiments with electricity that may be performed at home without special apparatus and without trouble, that of the little dancing men is one of the most interesting and amusing.

We cut out of a light, thin paper a number of tiny figures, roughly representing men. These must be very small—not more than an eighth of an inch in height—and on the feet of each we should put the tiniest little blob of sealing wax. This is for the purpose of making the men, when they dance, fall upon their feet; the weight of the sealing wax causes them to fall feet downward. Now we place our little men on the table, and, using two books as supports, we lay over the paper men a sheet of plain glass. Then, if we rub the top of the glass

briskly with a piece of cloth, or, better still, with a silk handkerchief, the little men will, after a moment or two, begin to dance up and down in a very amusing manner. Some will jump up to the glass and fall down immediately, only to jump up again the moment after; and others will jump up to the glass and remain hanging for a few moments before they fall. It is essential that we rub the glass very briskly in order to produce the electricity which attracts the little men and causes them to move up and down, and we should see to it that we get a fairly stout sheet of glass, otherwise it is liable to break with the pressure as we rub backwards and forwards with the silk handkerchief.

The little men can be cut out of any thin paper, but tissue is best. If this is not available, nothing is better than ordinary newspaper. We can rub the glass with the palm of our hand or with our coat-sleeve, and the little men will dance, though not so well as when we use the silk to rub with. We must be careful that the books on which the glass is rested do not raise the glass too high from the table. It should be about an inch above the paper figures, otherwise the attractive power of the electricity is lost somewhat in the distance through which it has to act.—Children's Encyclopedia Magazine.

FOREIGN PATTERN

Little Sigrid was born in America, of Norwegian parents. "What is your nationality, Sigrid?" asked the teacher. Sigrid tossed her flaxen braids. "I'm an American of Norwegian design," she said proudly.—Harper's Magazine.

THINK YOUR BEST

There is great power in appearance. You are usually judged by the way you look and you usually look the way you feel. But you can feel the way you like and you can live in any mental attitude you like. Therefore, discard all attitudes of inferiority. Never appear as if you were inferior. He who habitually thinks of himself as common becomes common. To look your best is not expensive. And to look your best you must think your best.—New England Character.

WHY?

WHY are the ears of some animals turned forward and those of others backward? The external ears of beasts of prey, as lions, tigers and wolves, have their trumpet part or concavity standing forward, to seize the sounds which are before them—namely, the sounds of the animals which they pursue or watch. The ears of animals of flight are turned backward, to give notice of the approach of an enemy from behind, that he may not steal upon them unawares.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

MEMORY TEST.

O H, dear!" said Roger, "I think Miss Kent is mean to make me commit to memory 100 words of 'Hiawatha's Sailing,' besides all the rest of our studies." Aunt Nell smiled on him and remarked: "If you will give me 100 words, names of things, I will repeat them without looking at your list or making a mistake." Roger laughed and said: "All right! I'll try you with 10 words." Then Roger gave her these words: Chair, table, book, tree, shadow, rock, sand, window, dog, glove, nail. The boy listened in amazement as he heard the words repeated in just the order he had given them. He knew his Aunt Nell was honest and had not peeked. He thought

it must be a trick, so he begged her to tell him. She said, "It is really very easy. I call it making connections, and it helps to remember lots of things. I used the word chair as my starting point. You wrote table next. I thought chair has four legs; so has a table. Table reminds me of books. Book has leaves, so has a tree. Tree casts a shadow. I confess my thoughts flew around to connect shadow with rock. Then I recalled the quotation, 'The shadow of a mighty rock,' and the rest of the quotation, 'within a thirly land,' made me think of sand. Sand is used in making glass, so the connection there was window. I glanced out the window and saw a dog. Dog reminded me of dogskin, a kind of glove. Gloves have fingers, and fingers, nails."

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

HOW TO ROW FAST RIDE ON ELEPHANT FORMS GREAT ATTRACTION SHEPHERD BIRD

Aside from the advantage given by trained effort and the lightness and slenderness of a racing shell, the expert sculler gets his speed by the help of four things: his outriggers, his sliding seat, his stretcher and his stroke. Any boy in a skiff, dory or punt can row faster by learning something of these.

The greater width of the ordinary boat serves much of the purpose of the racing outriggers—to place the turning-point of the oars far enough from the hands to give an effective leverage. For speed, use as long oars as your boat will permit.

The real sliding seat is difficult to use, and has no business in a skiff; but the oarsman will find that sliding a little on the ordinary seat will help him a great deal.

The greatest help in the rigging of a rowboat is having the foot-rest, or stretcher, so close that the oarsman, on his seat, cannot quite straighten his legs. This will cause him to stand, as it were, on the stretcher when he begins his stroke, and thus add weight and leg muscle to the strength of his arms and upper back. And this will also help him in sliding a little, and thus getting a longer pull through the water. The stretcher should be set at a comfortable angle and be broad enough to let both heels and toes rest firmly on it. Two straps over the toes are of great help in getting quickly into position for the stroke.

Begin the stroke with the arms extended and the back bent, so as to get as long a pull as possible. The oars should be just covered and at right angles to the surface of the water. Begin the pull through with the legs and shoulders, keeping the arms straight. Make it a steady, straight "heave"; not hard at first, with a let-up in the middle and a tug at the end. The last part of the stroke should call into use the arms, as well as the back and shoulders. The end should find the arms bent, the back flat and inclined somewhat backward, and the hands as near the chest—not the stomach—as possible.

This is for fast rowing. It will not do for rough water or for very long distances.—Youths Companion.

HIS FIRST SPEECH

Royal princes do not differ much from other boys. The Prince of Wales, who is now 17, made his first public speech the other day, and the newspaper accounts say that he "blushed, stammered, bit his lip, and gave frequent supplicating glances to his tutor." Unnumbered thousands of young men in every civilized land know just how he felt.—Youths Companion.

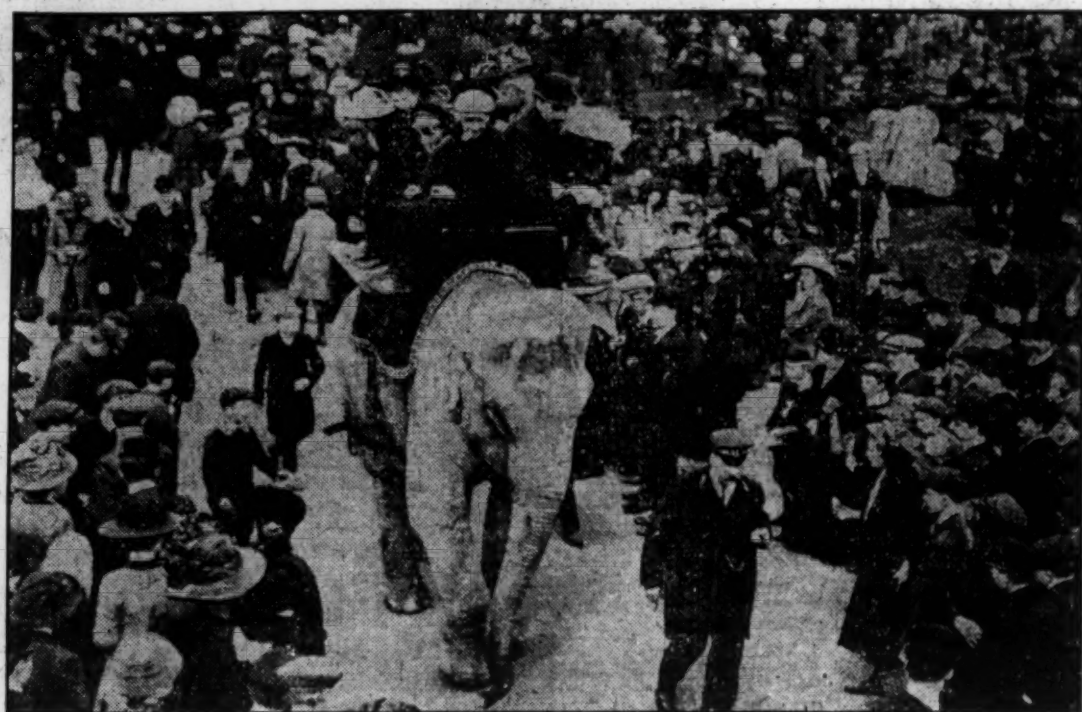
SNOW BUNTING GOES FAR NORTH

AMONG seed eaters, represented in all parts of the world except Australia, is a friendly little fellow with a wonderfully refreshing whistle, more satisfying to many because of its purity and simplicity than the song of some more noted relative. This is the field sparrow, a ruddy-backed bird, with cap to match; white wing-bars; white, buff-tinted breast (unstreaked); a flesh-colored or coral-pink bill. He seeks upland pastures where junipers and cedars abound, breeds from southern Illinois and South Carolina to Quebec and Manitoba; winters from Illinois and Virginia southward, and summers throughout New England. In Washington, D. C., he lives permanently. (Frequent mention is made of Washington because it seems a sort of "half-way house" and wonderful camping ground for birds.) This sparrow is warmly welcomed by farmers, since he feeds on caterpillars as well as seeds.

In similar localities is found the vesper sparrow, a pale-gray streaked bird with white, brownish-barred breast; at the bend of the wings (adorned with two white bars) is a bright chestnut patch, and these, with white outer tail-feathers, conspicuous in flight, and the fact that he walks instead of hopping, will distinguish him from any other sparrow. A summer resident in New England, he breeds from Illinois and Virginia northward to New Brunswick; winters on the Atlantic coast from Virginia southward.

For their song, resembling the song sparrow's, but richer and more plaintive, these sparrows usually select an elevated perch, preferably a telegraph wire. In Pasadena, Cal., as well as in various parts of New England, I have heard them singing in the late afternoon, when other birds are silent.

One of our most beautiful sparrows is the snow-bunting, a northern bird, devoted to New England excepting during the summer, when he seeks the polar regions in which to breed. It is interesting to note that no Arctic expedition has extended beyond a point where this bird is found; explorers invariably refer to him. Wintering in northern United States, very irregularly drifting to Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois and Kansas, he is readily known by the amount of white in his plumage, the head, neck, rump and breast being pure white; the white wings are black-tipped; outer tail-feathers white, middle ones black. Immature specimens have rich brown on the crown, wearing patches of the same color on each side of the snowy breast, while pure white ones, absolutely unmarked, are on record. Strong-billed, closely-feathered, with remarkable powers of



Scene in London zoological gardens on a holiday, when little folks delight in a tour on the huge beast and reward him with buns.

THE "Zoo" is perhaps the most popular place in London as a holiday resort in the summer. For besides the attraction of birds, beasts and reptiles, there are the gardens themselves dressed out in all the glory of the season's flowers. The elephants on holidays importunately move between thousands of Londoners, who press buns and other delicacies into their trunks, which are turned expectantly right and left. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon there is a general rush for the lion and tiger house, since it is at that hour those gentle beasts take some light refreshment. To feed something, or to see something fed, is the recreation of many sight-seers. There are, however, people who prefer to take their pleasures quietly. Let them walk under the bridge, and avoiding the parrot house, find rest and solace in watching the hippopotami. These worthy creatures are generally to be found reposing in their tanks, looking for all the world like immense portmanteaus. Visitors vainly try to tempt them with buns, but they heed them not. Living, apparently, in blissful unconsciousness of their surroundings, they emit gentle, and occasional snorts.

THIS BIRD RED, WHITE AND BLUE

THE bluebird may well be called the banner bearer of birdland, for he is himself red, white and blue. He is sometimes called the blue robin.

You all know the English sparrow. The bluebird is about one-inch longer—that is, he measures from the tip of his beak to the end of his tail seven inches. The whole upper part of his body, wings and tail are a beautiful bright blue, his throat, breast and sides cinnamon red, while the underpart of his body is white. His song is not as loud as the robin's but it is very sweet. Some people assert that he says tr-u-a-l-y, tr-u-a-l-y.

Farmers are glad to see the bluebird arrive. He is gentle—too gentle, sometimes, being easily driven by more quarrelsome birds. He is a great insect eater. He is also fond of blueberries, cranberries and other fruits, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. Bluebirds are not very good nest builders, but they look after their baby birds carefully.

Early in the spring if you watch closely you will see them looking into the old woodpecker's nests and hollow trees in search of a home. Oftentimes they will take up their abode in bird boxes.

Two years ago a farmer nailed up a small salt box on one end of his ice house, hoping to attract the bluebirds. He watched carefully. Sure enough, one day he saw the father bird looking about in a most inquisitive manner. Soon he flew away and came back a little later with his wife. He evidently wished her to see the apartment and pass judgment before they moved in. By the way, the mother bird is not

quite as blue, her feathers look as though washed with gray and her breast is paler.

A few days later, on looking, it was found that the birds had collected a few straws and four pale bluish-green or greenish-blue eggs were in the nest.

When the little ones are hatched they are almost black and not until they are able to fly do they show any blue feathers.

BETTER STILL

Mrs. Griggs' daughters were taking music lessons, says the Coming Nation, and she called upon their instructor to inquire as to their progress. Upon her return she seemed thoughtful, and remarked to Mr. Griggs:

"I can't really make out what the teacher meant about the girls' voices." "What did he say?" inquired Mr. Griggs. "He said that Mamie's voice was good, but that Maude's was better still."—Exchange.

DAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

THE program for the King's coronation fete to the London school children at the Crystal Palace is now practically fixed. The railway companies are so arranging that the children will be taken to the Palace from all parts of London without the necessity of changing. The children will be divided into five divisions, each division having its distinctive color, such as red, blue, yellow, white and green. These divisions will be divided up into regiments which will be known as the A, B, C, etc. regiments. The regiments will again be divided into sections, each section representing about 30 children and having a teacher in charge. Every child will wear a badge of the color of the division, showing the distinctive letter of its regiment.

At the Palace the children will first be taken to see a scene from the pageant of London; they will then have refreshments and receive the mug which the King is giving to each child. Then the many entertainments provided in the grounds of the Palace will be open free to the visitors, including the "All-Red Route," which is a journey through the British dominions, together with water-chutes, toboggans, coasters and mountain railways. Altogether five hours will be spent by the children in the grounds of the Crystal Palace.

TWO AND ONE

Thou hast two ears and but one mouth—Remember it, I pray!
For much there is that thou must hear,
And little say.

Thou hast two eyes and but one mouth—Ponder and reason well!
Full many things thou art to see,
And few things tell.

Thou hast two hands and but one mouth—Nature hath rightly done:
For she hath given two for work—For eating, one.
—From the German of Ruckert.

NO ROOM

"Bertie" said the hospitable hostess at a Sunday school treat, "won't you eat some more cookies?"

"I can't, I'm full!" sighed Bertie. "Well, then, put some in your pockets." "I can't. They're full, too," was the regretful answer.—Exchange.

WISE TEAM

"My father and I know everything in the world," boasted a small boy to a visitor. "That so?" said the caller. "Where is Asia?" After a moment's hesitation the youngster answered, "Oh, that's one of the things my father knows."—Christian Register.

CAMERA CONTEST



Pet dog Cudgo attached to cart containing youthful member of a Norfolk Downs family.

CHILDREN like to ride, and when there is no pony to draw them, they often employ a dog as a substitute. This is fun for them, but the question may be raised, does the dog enjoy it too? Probably he does in most cases. The accompanying picture, which came from a suburban town south of Boston, was sent by Ella M. Robinson, who gets this week's Monitor award of one dollar.

This picture, taken at Norfolk Downs, shows baby Doris Wilson and the household pet dog, Cudgo. The miniature harness and cart were made by the baby's brother. The dog received his queer name after his young master had read one of Alger's books telling of a dog by the same name.

Honorable mention: Charlotte Skinner, Toronto, Ont.; Thomas Templeton, Washington, D. C.; Louise Clark, North Amherst, Mass.; Alice M. B. Nye, Plainfield, Vt.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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NOT A WORM

The glowworm is not a worm, but a beetle; and it is wrong to speak of the coral insect, which is not an insect at all.—Children's Encyclopedia.

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DEJECTION FOUND AT EXHIBIT

International Society's Display at Grafton Galleries Said to Be Gloomy.

LONDON—Some clever pictures are being shown by the International Society at the Grafton galleries, but on the whole the average of the work is not as high as usual. The exhibition is certainly lacking in "sweetness and light." Gloomy canvases depicting gloomy scenes and subjects greet the visitor on every hand. Even Mr. Orpen has not attempted to lift thought above the surrounding shadows. He is indeed perhaps one of the worst offenders, for his picture is absolutely unpleasant. That it hangs in the very wall space which was occupied in the last exhibition by his exhilarating portrait of Master Spottiswoode makes it seem, by contrast, all the more to be regretted.

Strangeness and gloom have not reached high water mark in the octagon room, where Glyn Philpots takes his usual place with a fairly jaunty picture of a modern young woman; this and Harrington Mann's excellent portrait of Miss Marie Tempest in a gay pink satin dress, her merry face surrounded by a black hat, are not entirely depressing. Here also is a characteristic little picture of a "Dancer" by G. W. Lambert in which the work is definite and exact, although entirely spontaneous. William Strang has been entertaining the ideas of Post-Impressionism rather to his disadvantage. Always given to experiments, one scarcely fears that this really fine artist has gone over to that side; rather one imagines that the "Elders in the Garden" is only a phase of passing coquetry with some new friends and nothing more serious than a temptation to accompany them a little on their way. Close to this is one of Gerald Kelly's little dark-eyed inscrutable Eastern ladies; this time it is "Ma-ma-led" in yellow, and across the room is "Ma-ma-led" in orange, both pictures illuminated in a daring way by the blaze of a tropical sun shining through a gorgeous paper parasol. The shadows almost disappear in an even glow of flaming light.

True originality is insight and nothing more. When a man is possessed of it, it lifts his work above the common run, no matter what its theme may be. In this exhibition the attempt has been to find originality more in outward things than in the inward vision. So it is a positive relief to come across a quiet little picture called "Solitude," where the painter, Horace Mann Livens, gives one the impression of having "felt his unity with all the vast composure of the universe," and to have expressed it in a poetic way.

One of the few members from the other side of the channel who are represented this year is M. Jacques Blanche. His "Lady in White" is as typical of a past mode as Glyn Philpots' lady is of the extreme fashion of the present day. The hair dressing and costume, the very expression of the face which goes with that period in attire, is as complete a contrast to the spirit of today as could well be imagined. Undoubtedly M. Jacques' picture suffers by being demode, but it is a fine piece of work in which the balance of the figure and good use of the painting of the gorgeous satin dress very refined. The same artist sends also a rich "Interior" which gives him opportunity for some magnificent color.

James Pryde takes a depressing view of a "Costume Ball." With admirable cleverness he has placed his figures in a vestibule where the light falls in a sober fashion around them, and on the sad colored wall behind them. Possibly the idea of a costume ball weighs upon Mr. Pryde's spirit as it does on many of us, and that this scene is merely typical of the frame of mind in which he conceives these people approached the evening's revels; or perhaps the "pale cast of thought" from Charles Ricketts' picture throws its saddening influence over the entire wall. The "Old Houses at Es-palion," by Isabella Dod-Withers, does not quite escape the prevailing spirit of

dejection, but the picture is nevertheless worth looking at. For W. L. Bruckman's "Maastricht," with its noble sweep of bridge, and for "The Visit" there can be nothing but praise. The latter is a sincere and observant impression of a white stone courtyard, in a dim but nevertheless cheerful light.

The oft-painted "Santa Maria della Salute" is illustrated by presented by William B. Ranken in a broad impressive way. Placed in an unfortunate position in the passage between two rooms the luster of its pale marble shines, however, resplendent in the twilight.

NEW GALLERY HAS SHOWING OF WORK OF LOCAL ARTISTS

(Continued from Page Nineteen.)

blue-eyed baby and some mountains seen across a lake. Some good studies of flowers by Eleanor Curtis Abel and Marie Metivier are shown, as is a clever bit of sketching done on the river Charwell at Oxford by C. M. Ward. Sears Gallagher shows several landscapes which are good in color. His "Plover Meadow" shows the warm brown of the salt marshes near Duxbury, with some hills beyond under an evening light. The exhibition will remain open until June 3.

Italian water colors by Dante Ricci and oil paintings by Gino Perera are on exhibition at Vose's gallery. The last named painter lives in Boston, although he is also Italian by birth and his work shows the influence of American teaching, for he is a pupil of Hermann Dudley Murphy and Birge Harrison. His paintings are nearly all small studies made around Boston in our picturesque Charles river basin and at Woodstock, N. Y., and show a keen appreciation of nature in her quieter moods. They include some "nocturnes" of moonlight, sunset and evening effects, which are decidedly interesting. Two or three more brilliant Venetian subjects are displayed. One of the "Rio del Punta Lungo" shows gay-colored sails in a good composition with some well managed reflections. A painting of the lagoon from the vicinity of San Giorgio shows what a beautiful skyline St. Marks and the Campanile and the Palace of the Doges make. The water in this picture is very beautiful, with a rosy sort of light touching each wave.

Signor Ricci's paintings are not particularly inspiring, although he is said to have a great vogue in Italy, where royalty smiles upon him, or at least buys his pictures. The subjects are correctly drawn and interesting aesthetically, but they show little imagination in execution. In two or three the color and texture of stone is well painted, notably the Marcella theater and the Temple of Vesta, but it is disappointing to see places so rich in the possibilities of sparkle and color painted in so bald a way with little knowledge of values and effects of light.

TIMOTHY COLE'S PORTRAIT HUNG

TORONTO—A fine portrait of Timothy Cole, the famous wood engraver, has just been purchased by private subscription for presentation to the new civic art museum. The artist was the late Wyatt Eaton, a distinguished Canadian portrait painter, who, however, spent the latter part of his life in New York City. The price paid was \$1200, and Edmund Morris was the prime mover in its purchase.

DR. VAN DYKE TO REMAIN. PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Henry van Dyke has been persuaded by the committee of trustees to withdraw his recent resignation and remain at Princeton.

WATER COLORS CARRY NEW NAMES

Galleries of Fine Arts Building in New York Give Varied Display Arranged Effectively in Single Line.

By ROBERT W. MACBETH.

NEW YORK—To say that a water-color is a water-color sounds trite, but nowadays it's neither trite nor true; that is, it is no longer true when by water-color we mean the pure wash color that one formerly connected with the term. In the exhibition of the American Water Color Society, now on at the galleries of the Fine Arts building on West Fifty-seventh street, we can find anything from the old wash to canvases—yes, canvases—with a technique that to the layman, at least, has all the characteristics of oil paintings.

Every time that an exhibit of water-colors comes up, we find a surprisingly large number of names unfamiliar to the frequenters of oil shows. There are a good many artists of very real merit who confine their work exclusively to this medium, but, on the other hand, there are many others who can work to equal advantage either in water-color or oil, and it is of these that the main body of the present show is made up. The number of pictures shown this year is less than in other seasons, and as a result, it has been found possible to hang them in the south and center galleries, and in a single line, greatly increasing their effect.

One of the first pictures to arrest attention is by one of the men who confine their attention almost exclusively to water-colors. Charles Mente, a member of the society, in "Thawing Weather" has given us a really good example—a brook with willows on either bank just released from the icy grip of winter. It is a very small stream that finds its way over the frozen dam, but there is a promise of an increasing flood as the wet snow disappears. There is an excellent feeling of breaking winter in the picture, and the artist has treated well a difficult handling of purples and yellows.

Another winter picture that deserves special praise is Walter L. Palmer's "Clouds and Shadows." We are all familiar with Mr. Palmer's purple snows, whether in oil or water-color, but we are not accustomed to find quite so much of subtlety or of tenderness as he gives us in this. It is one of the best examples that we have had from him, and is much superior to another here in the same show, "The Waning Light," that is more in his usual manner. For some reason, winter landscapes do not seem as popular to workers in water-color as to their fellow artists who stick to oils. In the winter academy it will be remembered, a very large number of snow pictures were shown; here, on the other hand, there are almost none at all worthy of mention.

Aside from these noted already, Fred Wagner contributes the one other really good one, "Old Market Place," and this is not a water-color but a pastel. Wagner first secured serious attention through his offerings in the recent exhibition of the Pennsylvania academy, and it is interesting to know that he is equally effective in other mediums than oil.

The subject matter of the exhibit as a whole is about equally divided between landscapes and figures, with an occasional still-life thrown in. Of these last the best are "Roses," by Mrs. E. M. Scott, with a good composition treated in very transparent color, and "A Single Rose," by Rhoda Holmes Nichols, which, if the vase containing it were as good as the rose, would be a really fine picture.

Among the landscapes, Marian Kavanaugh Wachtel's "The Sierra Madre" attracts first attention. It is almost pure wash, and in the range of mountains, stretching away, peak after peak, has a very big feeling. Her other offering, "The Canyon Road," is also good, but not quite so satisfying.

Mrs. Wachtel comes from the Pacific coast, and she very evidently has her eyes open to the beauties of nature that surround her. She is most fortunate in her ability to interpret them.

Chauncey F. Ryder, who seems equally at home in oil or water-color, is represented by but one example, "The Pine Woods," which is clever, and gives a very real atmosphere of the New Hampshire forests where he has recently established summer quarters.

Edward Dufner shows "Summer Clouds," in pastel, that is characteristically green and blue. There is a tree in the middle distance that is about a mile high, but there is a summer spirit pervading the picture that is very effective.

F. Hopkinson Smith has two examples of his work, "Wednesday Morning, Bruges," a market scene a picturesque canal, and "The Green Market, Dordrecht." The former is much the better of the two, and is very lovely.

In the figure compositions Hilda Belcher is to be congratulated upon her portrait of "Mrs. John Richards and Her Daughter Betsey." The mother stands, three-quarter length, before an old chair, and Betsey is at her feet fully occupied with her play. The composition is easy and natural, and the treatment soft and appealing.

A miniature portrait of Mrs. L. P. Skidmore, by Helen M. Turner, is an excellent piece of work, and on a par with the rest of the recent work that Miss Turner has been giving us. Miss Clara T. MacChesney has three very charming things. "A Sunny Corner," showing a rather pretty girl reading near a window, is the best of the three, though "Motherhood" has tender feeling, and "Interior," in which a girl on a window seat is the predominant note, is excellent, too.

F. Luis Mora gives us a barnyard scene

of the type we have become accustomed to associate with the name of Horatio Walker, that, while rather too yellow in tone, strikes a sympathetic note. "The Orphan," as it is called, shows us a little lamb, in process of getting his evening meal from a baby's bottle, held by an awkward farm-hand. The general spirit of the occasion is admirable. It remains for perhaps the biggest "name" of them all to show a really inferior work. Mary Cassatt's "A Cup of Tea" is very weak in drawing, poor in treatment and most unattractive in subject—which includes nearly all the fundamentals! She is not so great an artist that she can afford to send inferior examples even to a water-color show.

A little group of Winslow Homer's work deserves special mention. This is the first exhibition of the society since his passing, and since he was a prominent member of it, it is fitting that he should be thus remembered. Twelve characteristic examples are shown, and while one could wish that some of his Adirondack camping sketches were included, these show a wide range. Several of the pictures were in the recent memorial exhibition of the Metropolitan, reviewed earlier in the year, but two of the best of them are shown for the first time, "The Northeaster" and "Through the Rocks," both giving but a glimpse of the sea, but both extremely big in scope. They are lent for this exhibition by a private collector.

This marks the last of the formal exhibitions for the year. Most of the galleries will remain open throughout the summer, and in them will always be found representative works of the men they handle, but the days of catalogued shows are over for the present. The season in New York has been a highly successful one from every viewpoint, and plans are already under way for next year, which promises well for the new season.

SALE OF SILVER PLATE TO ATTRACT ATTENTION

Lady Meux's Collection of Antique Pieces and Other Treasures of Great Historical Interest From Theobald's Park to Be Offered at Auction.

LONDON—A sale which is likely to attract a considerable amount of interest both in England and America is to take place May 15 and the following days at Theobald's Park, Waltham Cross, where Messrs. Waring & Gillow will offer Lady Meux's collection of antique English silver plate and other treasures to the competition of the market.

The old manor of Theobald's dates back to the sixteenth century, when it was the property of William Cecil, afterward the great Lord Burleigh. Queen Elizabeth visited the place in 1564, and on several subsequent occasions. Lord Burleigh was succeeded at Theobald's by his second son, Sir Robert Cecil, who entertained James I. there in 1603, when the King took such a fancy to the place that he offered to exchange his royal residence at Hatfield for Theobald's. Sir Robert Cecil was an astute statesman. He realized that the wish of the sovereign was tantamount to a command; he also knew that Hatfield was far more valuable than Theobald's, but he accepted James' offer with seeming reluctance, thereby persuading the worthy monarch that he, Cecil, was conferring a favor, whereas, in reality, he was getting by far the better of the bargain.

From that time James I. practically

resided there, and Charles I. seems to have been equally fond of the place, for he spent most of his days there until forced to leave by the troubles in the kingdom. When the parliamentary side came into power Theobald's palace was destroyed, and many of its valuable contents sold, but the celebrated carved oak staircase, which must have been trodden by many royal and distinguished feet, was removed bodily into a neighboring house, where it remained until it was brought back and restored intact to its original site in the museum built by Sir Henry Meux at Theobald's Park. This staircase, which consists of 16 steps, a half landing and a 20-foot gallery, will be one of the most interesting lots of the sale.

It is anticipated that a great many Americans will attend this sale, and they will be interested to see the original arch, known as Temple Bar, which for so many years formed the division between the city of London and the city of Westminster, now adorning one of the entrances to Theobald's Park. When Sir Christopher Wren's beautiful gateway was pulled down in order to make room for the ever-increasing traffic, the stones were bought by Sir Henry Meux, who had the gate reerected as nearly as possible to the original model. Temple Bar is not to be included in the sale.

vigorous and characteristic. The pair of gold screens painted with poppies are also of the school of Koetsu, recently acquired. The clever brush work in painting the leaves and petals is worth close examination.

Mrs. J. M. Chaplain of Brookline has just left three paintings by Boston artists to the museum. "On the Sea Coast," by Mr. Richards, father of the Harvard professor; "A New England Meadow," by J. Appleton Brown, and a picture by Charles H. Davis.

Dr. Denman W. Ross will give his conference on "Methods of Color Composition" in the trustees room, Thursday, May 18, at 2:30 p. m.

From June 3 to July 2 there will be held an exhibition of the recent work of graduates of the Museum school.

Jean Guiffrey, the new curator of the department of painting, will leave for New York on Sunday and will call Thursday to attend the Kahn and DeCourcelles sales. He will buy pictures for the museum if suitable.

John Lodge, son of the senator, has been invited to assist Mr. Okakura in the Japanese department with the catalogue he is preparing of the Japanese and Chinese paintings.

The fourth Japanese room has been rehanging with paintings of the Shijo school—the deer by Ganku, peafowl by Nishiyama Huyen and a pair of kalamono, a dragon and a tiger by Maruyama Okio dated 1777.

GRASS AND GEM CRAFTS LURE

Many Basket Makers and Two Silversmiths Visited at Park Street.

THE Boston Society of Arts and Crafts has opened an interesting exhibition of baskets in its rooms at 8 Park street. The most novel baskets are those sent by Mrs. Minnie B. Claydon from Texas, made of the native moss, pine-needles and sweet grasses. The center is sometimes a beautifully toned piece of bark and the sides built up from this combine several materials and are some-times decorated with the cones. They are low shapes of delightful brown and green tones.

Frank L. Hamilton sends willow baskets with the brown skin left on the

twigs. These are carrying baskets for fruit or ovens.

Peterboro sends one raffia basket very beautifully made; Lizzie B. Hills a raffia basket in pink and green; Walter Gierish of Malden a white raffia covered basket in a knot pattern.

Allena Ward of Plymouth sends a number of white reed baskets for carrying flowers and fruit. Mrs. Walter Heisey and Mrs. Arthur Hersey send reed baskets from Hingham in varied color. One large plaque shaped basket in Indian style is sent by Alice M. Roundy of Lexington.

The basket shop of Belfast, Pa., sends baskets of great variety in color and shape. These baskets come just at the season when one is furnishing the summer home, and among them one could find a basket for every need.

In the case for individual exhibits, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Shaw (Josephine Hartwell) have a very choice exhibition of their jewelry. They show unusual discrimination in the choice of precious stones and in the combination of stones of various colors. The gold and silver are alloyed to give different tones to bring the setting into greater harmony with the gems. A beautiful platinum pendant was set with aquamarines, pearls and diamonds. Another notable piece was a pendant with large green beryl, exceptionally perfect and of beautiful color, surrounded by clear opals known as water opals.

A rich pearl necklace had the quality of an antique. It was set with rich creamy pearls and the gold was of interesting tone. Another very magnificent necklace was made of ornamental links of two designs, alternating with large, irregular pieces of fire opal, a violet tone predominating. Two drops formed a pendant.

A very elegant pair of cuff links showed jade of beautiful color, with a setting of gold wire twisted at intervals. They were charming in their simplicity. Another pendant had a large opal and four square-cut sapphires.

The rings were especially interesting. One with pearl and sapphires was set in an open lattice, with tiny balls. A baroque pearl had clusters of grapes on each side of the twisted wire setting.

An unusual ring was set with a square piece of Chinese jade of unusual color. There is an artistic and individual quality to the work of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw which, united with unusual technical skill makes their products rank as high as any ever shown in the rooms of the society. The day of crudeness as the essential quality of arts and crafts jewelry has passed, and now only the finest technique can be accepted as meeting the arts and crafts standard.

CHICAGO SEES WATER COLORS

(Continued from Page Nineteen.)

Haag, including some of his best 1910 works. At the same gallery are two paintings of special interest, one, a small canvas by John Constable and the other an early example of Israel from the Alexander Young collection.

The Buck collection of water colors at Moulton & Ricketts contains a worthy example of Winslow Homer, together with some other artists' work not so often shown, including Blake, Whistler, Weir and Hitecock.

O'Brien has landscapes by William Kiehl displayed.

The new gallery of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts has a collection of modern paintings.

Wilson H. Irvine has 24 canvases at Fields' gallery.

The gift of 18 canvases by George Inness made by Edward Burgess Butler to the Chicago Art Institute and announced before, has been received.

SUMMER CAMPS

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MONHEGAN ISLAND, MAINE

Monhegan Island, two miles long, one mile wide, ten miles off the central coast of Maine.
DAILY BOAT FROM BOOTHBAY HARBOR AND THOMASTON.
ROUND TRIP FARE FROM BOSTON \$4.75

The Albee House, enlarged and rebuilt, is excellent in every particular. Fresh and salt water baths. Send for illustrated circular.



THE HASTINGS-LYMAN

YORK BEACH, ME.
Excellent cuisine and service. Select patronage. The house is supplied with an inexhaustible supply of pure spring lake water from Chase Lake, 200 feet above sea level, only three and a half miles from the hotel. Hot and cold fresh water baths. Bathrooms and fresh water showers. A well equipped garage in connection with the hotel. Address all communications to

A SPECIAL RATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.
How Can I Get to York Beach? Take the Portland division of the Boston & Maine Railroad from Boston or Portland to Portsmouth, N. H., and the York Harbor & Beach Railroad to York Beach, Maine. Four through trains from Boston each day during busy season, equipped with chair cars. Country and seashore combined a unique feature of this resort.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

GREAT SYSTEM OF HOTELS.

The Canadian Pacific railway controls throughout its territory more than 17 first class hotels. The Chateau Frontenac at Quebec is famous all over the world by reason of its interesting location and the genuine excellence which characterizes its management. From that which ranks among the foremost hotels of this continent to the modest inn at St. Andrews, N. B., the same careful attention to detail is noticed by the thousands of patrons who annually visit the different hotels of this system. Excellence of the table, cleanliness and fine order is noticed throughout as the Canadian Pacific way of doing things.

Hayter Reed, manager-in-chief of the hotel department, has remarkable executive ability, which is emphasized by his selection of able lieutenants, who carry out the plans outlined by him in all the important details. Mr. Reed's experience of the past 14 years with the Canadian Pacific has peculiarly fitted him for his important position, and his chief aim is that the standard of excellence shall be maintained at any cost. Coupled with Mr. Reed's own experience and ability is the support given him by Mrs. Reed, who is considered a connoisseur in objects of art, color scheme and effective arrangement of furnishings. One is impressed by the quiet taste and genuine comfort in the apartments of the various hotels. It is an education to visit these hotels and one can find no end of interest from any point of view.

The traveler is always assured of first-class treatment and ladies unaccompanied may be sure of courtesy and attention as if accompanied by gentlemen escorts. Altogether the hotel system is not one whit behind any part of the great organization of the Canadian Pacific railway.

AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., reports that distinguished visitors of the past month were Count and Countess du Buisson and Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield of London. They were the guests of Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., who chartered the stamper Smithfield of the Old Dominion line for guests. The party spent the week end at the Chamberlin, where on Sunday night Mr. Anderson entertained at dinner. Those on the trip were: Attorney-General and Mrs. Wickersham, ex-Governor A. J. Montague of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert G. Leigh, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph Williams of Richmond, Va., and Luburn T. Meyers.

The following named Bostonians enjoyed an informal dinner at the hotel Sunday night: Miss Ethel Hasting, Miss Dorothy Jordan, Robert Hollingsworth, Henry Wright and Mrs. C. C. Chapman, who chaperoned the party.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

H. W. T. Norris, late of Mt. Lookoff, Sugar Hill, and Intervale house, N. H., has been appointed manager of the Plaza hotel, Minneapolis.

A. W. McDougall, who manages Aberdeen hall and Hotel Nobisusset on Cape Cod, has resigned his position as manager of the Transit house, St. Joseph, Mo., and will be succeeded at the latter place by Frank H. Pratt, who is a well known New England hotel man.

H. A. Budd, for several months at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, has accepted the position of auditor at the Niagara hotel, Peoria, Ill.

HOTEL OPENS EARLY.

The Hotel Pines at Cotuit, Mass., is well conducted and offers splendid views, motor boating, sailing, fishing and a superb bathing beach. The hotel opens June 15, and applications, to receive prompt attention, should be sent in early to N. S. Morse.

WAGNERIAN TENOR IS SUED BY KING

BERLIN—The King of Saxony has instituted suit for damages in the Bohemian courts against Karl Burrian, formerly a tenor in the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. The suit aims to recover \$7500 from the singer for breach of contract with the Dresden Royal Opera, but a statutory respite has been given that Mr. Burrian may show cause why he should not be assessed damages.

Karl Burrian appeared in Boston with the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House in 1910, singing the tenor roles of "Tristan and Isolde" and "Parsifal."

DREDGE FOR OREGON RIVER.

BANDON, Ore.—Practically everything is in readiness on the Coquille river for the big dredge Oregon, which is to come to the river from Coos Bay about June 1 to clean out the river from its mouth to Coquille. The government specifications call for a ten-foot channel at low water from Bandon to Riverton, and a nine-foot channel from Riverton to Coquille.

CANADA LINE CHANGES OWNERS.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Control of the New Brunswick & Prince Edward Island railway has passed to Charles W. Fawcett, Charles Pickard of Sackville and M. G. Siddall of Port Elgin. It is understood that the road will undergo many changes.

HOTEL Woodland Park

Auburndale

HARRY T. MILLER, Prop.
A refined home for the country loving. Cuisine of unvarying excellence.

Auburndale trolley from Park St. Subway pass over corner. Numerous trains daily from South Station. Twenty-five minute ride.

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, Mass.

PAGE & PHINNEY, Proprietors.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Rooms may be seen any afternoon from 1 to 3 o'clock.

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, Lakeport, N.H.
R. F. D. NO. 5.

Grand mountain scenery, spring water, boating, bathing, fishing, piano, tennis, croquet, modern sanitary conveniences. Booklet. MATT KIMBALL.

THE ASHBURTON

9 ASHBURTON PLACE.
Tourists accommodated, \$1 to \$2 a day. Meals if desired at the Summit. Continuous hot and cold water.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H.

Mt. Lookoff House.
A. J. STEVENS, PROP.
Magnificent mountain scenery. Table supplied from farm. Booklet.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

Opens July 1. River, country and seashore. Cool and healthy. Orchestra, boating, golf. Booklet.

S. C. BOYD, Cambridge, Mass.

Parker House

NEW YORK PARK

EMPLOYEE THIRTY YEARS DISMISSED

NEW YORK—Samuel Parsons Jr., for nearly 30 years connected with the city's park system, was dismissed recently from the post of landscape architect to the park board, by a vote of 2 to 1.

After Commissioner Stover of Manhattan and Commissioner Higgins of the Bronx had cast their votes against him Commissioner Kennedy of Brooklyn made a set speech declaring that he was absolutely satisfied with Mr. Parsons' services. Then he voted against dismissal.

The motion to dismiss was brought up at the regular meeting of the park board in the afternoon by Mr. Stover, but an adjournment was taken till 8 o'clock, to give Mr. Parsons an opportunity to prepare a statement in defense of his service. Former Police Commissioner A. D. Parker, counsel for Mr. Parsons, said the copy of the evidence contained three points which he alleged showed that the report was not borne out by the evidence. He based his argument against the motion to dismiss largely on these matters.

FOREIGN CONTRACTOR'S BID LOW.

WASHINGTON—The Isthmian canal commission has found that some of the bids of domestic manufacturers of operating machinery, \$1,000,000 worth of which must be installed to operate the Panama canal, are exorbitant, and as a consequence it has had to award contracts for certain parts of the machinery to a foreign concern.

ENLARGING SANDUSKY DOCKS.

SANDUSKY, O.—The capacity of the local Hanna docks is to be doubled, according to information received here from Toledo, where a conference of Pennsylvania railway officials was held recently.

OSTRICH FARM FOR NORTHWEST.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Otto Becker of Hamburg, Germany has purchased a block of land near Wardner, B. C., where he will start an ostrich farm. Mr. Becker has been engaged in ostrich farming in A/

Hotel Puritan

Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON

A Distinctive Boston House
For Transient and Permanent Guests.
A Booklet with Guide to Boston and Vicinity mailed on request.

C. P. COSTELLO, Manager.

Samoset House

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Chicken and Lobster Dinners Served Every Sunday.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

RUSSELL COTTAGES, KEARSARGE, N. H.
OPEN MAY 27. NEAR MT. KEARSARGE. Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good livery. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

GEO. W. RUSSELL, PROP.

Lovers of Good Fishing

Take Notice, This House Opens May 15.

The MT. VERNON HOTEL,

Mount Vernon, Maine.
Salmon, bass, trout, pickerel, perch; beautifully situated on Lake Umbagog; an ideal place for families, pleasure, rest, comfort; new, modern; excellent table; circulars.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Buxton and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner & Prop.

NORCROSS HOUSE

MONUMENT BEACH, MASS.
In sight of the work on Cape Cod Canal, Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod.

OPENS JUNE 15.

For terms and booklet address H. D. NEAL, Manager.

DOUGLAS INN

DOUGLAS HILL, ME.
Glorious views of the White Mountains. High-class table, provided principally with our own farm products. High altitude. For booklet and information apply to

S. DOUGLAS.
Or to the Monitor Hotel & Travel Dept.

"THE MARDEN"

BYE BEACH, N. H.
Opens June 15, 1911.

An attractive house, spacious piazzas and grounds, table the best. Seashore and country combined. Booklets.

G. A. DENNISON, Prop.
Address 105 Huntington Ave., Boston, until May 20.

Hotel Puritan

Salem, Mass.

Colonial Hotel for family and tourists. Center of city. In historical places nearby. Cars pass the door for all points North Shore. Address D. V. OSGOOD, Prop.

NOW OPEN—ORCHARD VIEW FARM.

Boards wanted: old-fashioned farmhouse, large rooms, built for comfort, plenty of Jersey milk and cream, fresh eggs, vegetables, berries and fruit in season; maple and pine groves, shady nooks, situated on high ground, good view; 12 per week; children half price. ROSCAWEN, N. H., R. F. D. 13, box 108, Phone 37-2.

Ye O'de Greenwich Inn

Directly on Sound; bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, foot track, and all the pleasures of a New York. Special rates for June.

Kearsarge Hall

Every comfort, large N. Conway, N. H. rooms; suites with private bath; fireplace in drawing room; modern plumbing; excellent cuisine; livery; tents if desired. L. RICKER. Open all the year. Steam heat.

SOUND BEACH, CONNECTICUT.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.
BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temperance hotel.

THE NANEPASHMET

Marblehead Neck, Mass.—Opens June 15. Finest location on North Shore. Every room ocean view. Circular. E. G. BROWN.

The Cliff Hotel AND COTTAGES

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

Will open for inspection and reservation of rooms May 30, 1911. I shall serve on that day a FIRST-CLASS SHORE DINNER, and shall continue every day during the season.

Tourists and automobile parties are most cordially welcomed. Good roads, and "The Eastern Way," Boston Park System, Milton, Quincy, Weymouth, Cohasset, and North Scituate. Don't forget the Day, the Beach and the Hotel, "The New Cliff," North Scituate, Mass. Telephone The Cliff, North Scituate, Mass.

FRANK A. HALE, Proprietor.

Lake Tarleton Club

PIKE, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MTS.

Magnificent scenery. Good roads. Garage. Saddle and driving horses. Golf. Tennis. Baseball. Fine stream and lake fishing.

NEW HOUSE THIS SEASON.
Opens July 1. For illustrated booklet write FRED L. HALE, Manager, Boston 31. Equitable Bldg., Boston, or Hotel and Travel Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

OPENS MAY 28TH, 1911.
New York Office with Town & Country. Astor Trust Bldg., 385 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.
Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Drives. Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good livery. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

GEO. W. RUSSELL, PROP.

FINEST RESORT IN THE FAMOUS

BERKSHIRE HILLS

CANADIAN SERVICE COMPANY
THE LAFAYETTE
PORTLAND MAINE

The Colonial Inn

Concord, Mass.

A delightful place to spend the summer or a vacation amid the historic and literary surroundings of Old Concord. Attractive rooms—some with private baths and fireplaces; electric lights, etc.; canoeing on the Concord River; golf and tennis near; excellent table. Special accommodations for motorists, tourists, house parties, clubs and banquets. Afternoon Tea from 3 to 5 week days. Booklet. Tel. 5106.

The BELLEVUE

BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Will Open for the Season June 1st

A. B. OLCOTT, 21 Chestnut St., Boston.

THE CAPE COD TRIPS

Something new. Opens May 28th. TERRACE GARAGE FURNISHED ROOM. Only 15 Cents round trip on Cape Cod.

W. L. DRAPER
Tel. 149 Falmouth Heights. Booklets at this office.

HOTEL PINES

COTUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.

Splendid Views, Delightful Motor Boating, Sailing, Fishing. No better bathing beach on the Coast.

OPENS JUNE 15.

Send for Booklet: N. C. MORSE.

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Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Ranelegh

11 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street-car to Mountfort at Telephone Back Bay 2170.

A. E. BODICK, Manager.

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Copley Square BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

ROCKLAND HOUSE

NANTASKET, MASS.

Beautiful situation overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Superb Bathing. One hour's sail from Boston. Cool Dining Room. Capacity 300. Open in June.

Pequot Motor Inn, open in May.

BOYCE & HATFIELD HOTEL CO., until June 1, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

OTTAWA HOUSE AND COTTAGES

CUSHING'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

Opens June 25. Always cool, invigorating climate; pure spring water; beautiful scenery; country and seashore combined; all amusements. For booklet, rates, etc., address

BOYCE & HATFIELD CO.

MERRILL

HALL AND COTTAGES

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Open June 1st—Not the largest but the BEST. Noted for its fine rooms, business and air of refinement. Booklets and information cheerfully given. Special inducements for June. Address:

BUELL & CROSBY

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME for refined people, an ideal place for spring or summer recreation; its sun parlor, billiard hall and public rooms have open fireplaces and steam heat and it is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; croquet and tennis courts; also garage; picnic and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet.

Hotel open about June 10.

O. F. BELCHER,
Cottage Park, Winthrop Center, Mass.

Brandon Hall

BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Desirable two and three-room suite, with bath. Cafe connected.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

COTUIT HOUSE

Cape Cod, JAS. WEBB, Prop.

Delightful location, climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. No better automobile roads in the country. Booklets at office of this paper.

The New Mitchell House

AND COTTAGES

A select family hotel, right on the ocean, 24 miles from Boston, opens its six season June 1. Bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives. For terms and details write for booklet. Address THE NEW MITCHELL HOUSE, Minot P. O., North Scituate Beach, Mass.

"WHITEHALL"

CAMDEN - MAINE

NOW OPEN. Grandest views of mountains and ocean; two thousand feet of piazzas; shade trees; open fire; excellent home table; boating, bathing, fishing. Special rates for June and September.

Address WHITEHALL, Camden, Maine.

Beberly Inn

BEVERLY, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION—INVIGORATING AIR—EXCELLENT TABLE—COMFORT—OPEN NOW for selection of rooms. Ready for guests June 1st. Address 814 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

Dinners, Luncheons and Tea served from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. ESPECIALLY FOR SHOP-PEOPLE AND VISITORS.

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CROW'S NEST

An ideal resort in the heart of the BERKSHIRE HILLS, 1200 feet elevation, bracing mountain air, pure spring water, good home table, bath and telephone. Address W. D. KELLOGG, SOUTH LEE, MASS.

HOTEL Crowninshield

CLINTON, MASS.

Half hour from Boston. Open from June 1st to October 1st.

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Season June 28th to September 4th

MURRAY BAY F. Q. Canada
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Orchestra, Dancing, Golf, Riding, Driving, Bowling, Billiards. Fishing Camp, Guides & Canoes at Tadoussac. Salt Water Swimming Pool and Instructor at Murray Bay.

Address, Until June 15, Care Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co., Montreal.

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Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof safe.

Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'hôte Breakfast. Single, from \$1.35 to \$2.

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Beautiful situation on Looe. Magnificent view of the sea and mountains. Quiet and homelike; pension from \$1.25.

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There are rooms at THE BLACKSTONE especially designed for directors' meetings and conferences. The Club Grill for men is always open, and at mid-day it is the meeting place of the representative business men of Chicago.

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The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere distinctly different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

And the prices charged at THE BLACKSTONE are no more than you would expect to pay at any first class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory, - - \$2.50 and up.
Single rooms with bath, - - 3.50 and up.
Large, double rooms with bath, - 5.00 and up.
Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath, 10.00 and up.
(Each bedroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers

WESTERN.

WESTERN.



The Congress Hotel and Annex

Formerly Known as Auditorium Annex

Located on Michigan Boulevard—Chicago's most aristocratic thoroughfare—overlooking Grant Park and the broad expanse of beautiful Lake Michigan. Two minutes from the city's activities.

RATES: Rooms, one person, bath detached, \$2 and up; with bath, \$2.50 and up. Rooms, two persons, bath detached, \$3 and up; with bath, \$3.50 and up.

M. M. KATZMAN, President. MAX L. TRICE & CARL C. ROSENBERG, Managing Directors.

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OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1910



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H. J. TREMAIN

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LOCATION—QUIET AND RESTFUL.

350 ROOMS—ALL DESIRABLE. 95 PER CENT WITH PRIVATE BATH.

TELEGRAPH AT OUR EXPENSE FOR RESERVATION.

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One Person.	Two Persons.
Rooms with lavatory, \$1.50	\$2.50 per day
Room with lavatory and toilet, 2.00	3.00 "
(Detached bath free.)	
2.50	4.00 "
3.00	4.00 "
Rooms with bath, 3.50	5.00 "
Lavatory and toilet, 4.00	5.50 "
4.50	6.00 "
5.00	6.50 "



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Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City.

Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

Thoroughly modern and fireproof. On all car lines. 400 rooms. 200 rooms with bath. Sample rooms unequalled. Running artesian water in all rooms. Music every evening. RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.

Club Breakfasts from 10 to 12 cts. Saturday Evening and Sunday \$1.00 DINNER



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Strictly First Class. Moderate Prices.

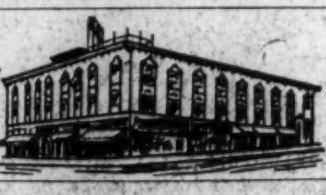
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RATES, \$1 AND UP.

Popular price Restaurant, with cuisine and table service that has no superior. First-class garage adjoining.



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Strictly first class. All outside rooms. 30 suites with bath. Public bath on each floor. Scenic view of city and mountains from roof garden. Opposite the State Capitol. Write for descriptive booklet. E. D. MOON, Proprietor.



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Home-like, clean, comfortable. Liberal table. Carefully prepared food. Reasonable rates. A delightful place for rest and quiet. For further information write AGNES D. SIGNOR, Proprietress.



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Family Hotel. Transients accommodated. Popular Prices. American or European Plan. 30 minutes from downtown.

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A modern downtown hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

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(American or European Plan) An ideal resort delightfully situated on Lake Michigan, 10 minutes' ride from Chicago's theatre, shopping and business district. It combines the restful quiet of the country and seashore with all the many attractions of a great city. Here, surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower beds, you can obtain every hot weather comfort; you can sleep in cool, airy rooms; refresh yourself in the surf of the smooth, sandy beach, and find the best of food temptingly served in the cafe. The grounds of this Finest Hotel on Great Lakes adjoin the great South Parks, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, lakes, flower beds, drives, etc. Those wishing quiet and secluded nooks seek, while others enjoy all the summer gaieties. The tourist, transient or summer guest finds always a hearty welcome.

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago

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This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from L. C. Station, 10 minutes to city. Telephone H. P. 2020.

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Absolutely fireproof. American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores. Most excellent service and cuisine. Write for booklet and all desired information. E. S. de WOLFE, Manager.

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Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, addressing MR. C. H. R., 1354 E. 49th Street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

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Rates \$1.00 Family trade solicited per day and night. Special rates for upwards. INGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

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1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DENVER, COLORADO

\$1.50 Per Day. E. S. RATES, Prop.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

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Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

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600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Un- equalled. In the Center of shopping and Theater Dis- trict. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

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Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

Martha Washington

New York's

Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to sub- way and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shop- ping District.

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Subway Station at 79th Street

Home-like Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service. Write for our Book- let "Belleclaire Doings."

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I will help you plan your summer outing. I have information ac- quired from recent persons' visits to all resorts and points of interest throughout the United States and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Address BERTHA RUFFNER, Prop.

Whole Block, Boardwalk Front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAHTER.

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Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAHTER.

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Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Baked Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lob- ster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

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A SPECIALTY. Broiled Live Lobster, Drawn Butter, French Fried Potatoes, Dry Toast. 60c

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Beautiful Dining Room

Fine Service, Excellent Location. Combination Breakfast 25c

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109 Columbia St. and 303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

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821 Locust St., St. Louis

Noted for its Unexcelled Strawberry Shortcake

Home Cooking, Cleanliness and Prompt Service.

Delft Tea Room

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Luncheon and Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 2.50 to 3.50.

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Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.

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PORTLAND, ORE.
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

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Supplies for Women and the Home

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By a mere pressure of the hand you unlock the upper leaf, then remove it entirely—as easily as you take the cover off a dish. No turning or flipping.

By notched standards you back the leaves together at any width you want, for thin food or thick. No ring to slip down and strike your hand.

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BROILER AND TOASTER

There is a rail on each side of the lower leaf, to prevent the toast or chops from slipping off while you are carrying them from fire to table. The new HANDY ANN BROILER AND TOASTER is made of nickel steel wire—easy to keep clean.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS

CLEANS UP LAST PARCEL.

Charles M. Conant of the Old South building has just completed one of the biggest sales of North Shore property made in years by the disposal of the final parcel of the well-known Isburg estate at Clifton Heights, which he took over about a year ago. The Isburg holdings comprised several cottages with garages, occupying some of the best locations in that vicinity, overlooking the ocean. Most of the cottages were completely furnished and the total amount represented was about \$70,000. The parcel just sold is numbered 12 and is located on the boulevard to Marblehead. There is a cottage and garage and nearly 100,000 square feet of land, taxed for about 10 cents per square foot. About \$10,000 in all is involved in the sale. The purchasers are Charles D. Rice and Herbert D. Foss of the firm of H. T. Foss.

Mr. Conant also reports that his land at Atlantic-by-the-Sea is selling well and that a number of new houses are to be built there in the immediate future. Five new and decidedly attractive stucco houses are to be put up right away at Wellington-in-the-Fells, another of Mr. Conant's attractive land propositions. Wellington-in-the-Fells has the advantage of being within easy access of the city, yet amid exceedingly country scenery.

THAT MONTREAL TRIP.

Nearly one half of the present accommodations for the Montreal trip of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which starts from Boston at 9 a. m., Tuesday, June 6, have been spoken for. The trip promises to be one of the most noteworthy of its kind that has ever been inaugurated in Boston and it is being taken for the special purpose of inspecting the ports at Montreal, etc. Many representative business men throughout the state will be members of the party, with probably Mayor Fitzgerald and possibly Governor Foss.

The harbor commissioners of Montreal and members of the business clubs there are making extensive preparations for entertaining the exchange. In the evening there will be a banquet, and on the following day the harbor commissioners and leading men will take the delegation on a trip around the harbor and other place of interest, thus showing to them what improved docks and docking facilities have accomplished for Montreal.

At the present time the membership in the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange is close to 800, Governor Foss being the first vice-president, with other vice-presidents as follows: Former Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, the Hon. George G. Crocker, chairman of the rapid transit commission; John Hays Hammond, the well-known mining engineer; the Hon. Robert Luce, Frederick Ayer, one of Boston's large real estate owners; Henry Siegel, the well-known merchant; William H. Hill, William B. Lawrence and Edmund D. Codman. The secretary is Charles E. Lewis, treasurer Charles S. Jenkins and the corporation clerk, John P. Merrill.

At a special meeting of the directors of the exchange the following were elected members: The Hon. Joseph A. Conry, Charles H. Traiser, the Hon. Charles H. Innes, Henry M. Ramsey, William A. Madden, the Hon. Elbridge R. Anderson, William H. Barker, Joseph D. Pesa, Charles E. Jeffrey, Oscar Johnson, George B. Wyman, John E. Lynch, Charles L. Melver, H. F. Twombly, John J. Caveney, Michael F. Armstrong, Henry F. Coles, Benjamin P. Sande, George W. Chase, Hugh J. Coyle, Walter E. Harndenbrook, Herbert S. Wilkins, Stanley H. Coffin, Carl F. Monk and James H. Brennan.

After visiting Montreal it is the intention of the committee to have the members and guests continue on to Quebec, returning direct to Boston.

SELLS ANOTHER FARM.

The Chapin farm agency, Old South building, has sold for A. P. Bailey, his

apple farm, situated on the Connecticut River Power Company line, on the Northfield road in the town of Warwick, Franklin county, comprising 27 acres of land, a 1½ story house, a commodious stock and hay barn, with outbuildings, an apple orchard and a tract of timber land. The estate is sold to Mrs. Florence Buzzell of Northwood, N. H., who has already taken possession.

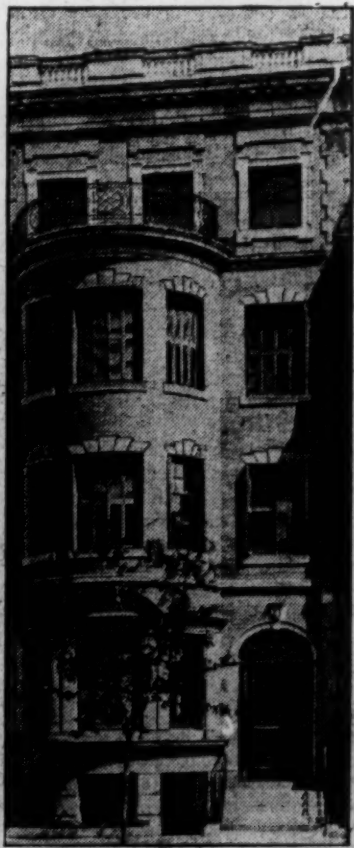
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

A happy combination of two styles of architecture is not always easy to effect, but when successful the result is generally more pleasing than a strict adherence to either style would have been. A notable example of the combination of English Georgian and American colonial is the home of Dr. A. G. Heublein at Hartford, Conn., says Country Life.

The exterior walls of the house are in keeping with its architecture, being of cement stucco on wire lath; and its location on its site is admirable. The front entrance, being on the north, determined the placing of the house near the street, leaving the space at the rear for a terrace and garden; thus logically the important rooms are on the south, having a sunny exposure overlooking the garden.

Upon entering the hall from the entrance portico on the north there is a small room at the left, almost cut off from any connection with the principal living rooms, which can be used as a reception room, or den. The stairway, instead of facing this entrance, is reversed, and the visitor does not have a partial view up the stairway to the second floor.

The dining room and living room are on the south, overlooking the garden, and have French doors that open on to a terrace which connects with the portico. The main hall runs the entire depth of the house from north to south, at the south end opening on to a paved portico. The south end of the hall is enlarged, forming almost a reception hall. The entrances to the dining and living rooms are almost opposite each other, opening from this enlarged portion of the hall, which arrangement permits the house to be thrown together when entertaining. These rooms, however, can be shut off with glass doors, which besides being effective gives a feeling of coziness without the oppres-



SOLD TWICE THIS WEEK.

At 205 Bay State road, sold through Atwood, Patton & Potter, the last time to Mrs. F. J. Robertson.

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PRICES 35c 60c \$1.00
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No kitchen complete without one. All housekeepers appreciate its usefulness the moment they see it. Pressure and suction action, coupled with a little effort on the part of operator, produce remarkably fine results in cake preparations, custards, omelets, dressings, etc.—in fact, anything that requires mixing, stirring, whipping or churning.

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Interior Decorating and
House Painting

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Rugs and Carpets
Cleaned and Repaired
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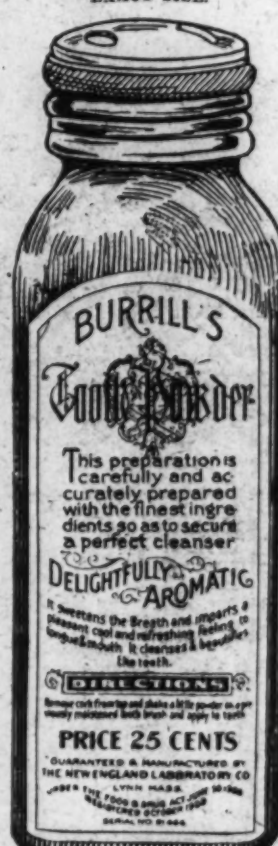
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BURRILL'S

DEODORANT

DELIGHTFULLY AROMATIC

It removes the breath and odor of the mouth and throat and keeps the breath sweet and the throat clear.

PRICE 25 CENTS

GUARANTEED TO REMOVE ALL UNPLEASANT ODORS

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Electric Flat Iron
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There are so many electric heat-

ing and cooking devices, such as

Radiators, Heating

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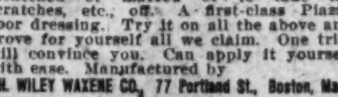
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Waxene has no equal for

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Stain, etc., on floors,

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Linoleum and Oil Cloth

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IS MAKING A

Very Large Reduction on This Season's Waists

Commencing MONDAY, MAY 22, this is at a time when it will be of advantage to her customers to purchase early what they can use through the season. Among many of the attractions are NAVY CHIFFON CLOTH, summer price \$24.00, now \$18.00. BLACK CHIFFON CLOTH, Dutch neck, with white lace yoke, former price \$18.00, now \$13.50. BLACK SILK MARQUETTE JUMPERS, braided, former price, \$6.00, now \$4.50.

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LARGE, STRONG, MOIST-PROOF—
For packing away clothing, etc., for the summer.

White Paper

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AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION BOARD
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Aberdeen Section of Boston

Adjoining Chestnut Hill Reservoir

Situated on Strathmore, Chiswick, Kinross, Lothian and Orkney Roads, and on Commonwealth, Chestnut Hill, and Englewood Avenues.

For quick disposal the minimum sale price has been set at ONE-HALF ASSESSED VALUATIONS. For information apply to

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One mile of beach frontage; \$30,000 being expended for extension of gas mains this season; \$8000 additional for streets. Improved transportation facilities, including street car service and boat line from Boston. Lots all sizes, all prices; elevation from 3 to 150 feet above sea level, every foot high and dry.

Why not settle the question where to locate your summer home before the hot weather is upon us? Hundreds of satisfied customers have already selected locations in Squantum Park. From 50 to 75 new houses and bungalows will be erected here this season. Its nearness to Boston (only 5 miles from State House) and its superb location, adjoining and overlooking the Aviation Field, has already made Squantum one of the most desirable summer residential sections on Mass. Bay. Lots are now selling at one-third their value, but as the weather becomes warmer prices will advance. Act now; get choice of location at lowest prices. Also a few cottages for sale and to let. Agents on the land daily.

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FOR SALE—Corner estate, comprising stone and frame house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors and finish, steam heat, several fireplaces and every improvement; small garage and about 1/2 acre of land; will be sold at considerably less than assessed valuation, and on easy terms of payment. RUSSELL.

FISHER HILL

FOR SALE—Modern house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, pleasantly situated and with a short walk of Beacon boulevard and R. station, hardwood floors, open plumbing, 2 fireplaces and in perfect order throughout; small garage and attractive grounds. Price \$12,000. RUSSELL.

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Is the Time to Buy

BACKUS HEATER SALES CO.
63 BROAD, Near Milk St., BOSTON, MASS.

REAL ESTATE

Executors Forced Sale

One and 3/4 Casanova Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

J. B. LEWIS
104 Tremont Street, Boston

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOF. SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks

W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

FOR SALE

Winchester Residence

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, 12 rooms, colonial hall, tiled bath, modern improvements, best of hardwood finish; beautiful grounds of 19,000 feet, pine grove, high, wholesome and slightly location, electric 2 minutes, steam 10 minutes. Call at No. 60 Highland Ave., Winchester, or see GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 STATE ST.

WINTHROP

FOR SALE—Houses of from 6 to 12 rooms; prices \$2400 to \$3000. TO RENT—Furnished houses for the summer; rent \$300 to \$500. LAND—For sale; building lots 2700 to 25,000 square feet, 10 cents to \$1.00 per foot.

FLOYD & TUCKER
34 School Street, Boston.

THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES

is the most progressive and fastest growing city in Southern Florida. The excellent farming and fruit lands are unequalled, and the most favorable business opportunities are found here. Write us at once for free literature and "special bargain list" of fine business locations and farm lands, and be convinced. "WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND"

MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., Inc.
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO.
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MISSISSIPPI & PATTON, Real Estate Dealers, will give you reliable information regarding Arkansas lands. BURNS & PATTON, Monticello, Ark.

Circular free—A postal brings to you Florida. B. B. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St., Boston.

For Sale Reading, Mass.

Modern House

In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.

\$2430

\$200 down, balance \$25 a month. Apply.

J. B. LEWIS, 104 Tremont St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

ELEGANT MANSION FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An ideal place for a country home, a clubhouse, a private school or an institution. This beautiful mansion is situated in Walpole, N. H., 110 miles from Boston, 14 from Keene, and 4 from Bellows Falls, Vt. The house contains 18 rooms, bath, 8 fireplaces, furnace and gasoline lighting plant. There is a gentleman's stable, carriage house, icehouse, farm barn and about 5 acres of land; shade, fruit and ornamental trees. To settle estate this attractive estate, costing \$30,000, will be sold for \$1500, or exchanged. Photo at office. GEORGE A. BROWN, 34 School St., Boston.

BUY, BUILD, BOOM, BOOST
ELBOW HILL TERRACE!

A rejuvenation of Waverley Village in a development plan by young men.

Lots of land for sale with reasonable restrictions at 8 to 30 cents per foot in the best of neighborhoods.

Write now and send 5-cent stamp for booklet, then come out and see for yourself.

F. ALEXANDER CHANDLER, Owner, WAVERLEY VILLAGE, MASS.

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.

If you want good work at reasonable prices call on the telephone or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. Hay. 1125.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

WALNUTS

And How to Grow Them

The only book ever written devoted exclusively to the walnut. Gives instructions for planting and propagating compiled from results of twenty years experience in walnut growing. The grafting process as depicted with photographs is applicable to all trees. Priced \$1.00.

JOS. M. ANDERSON, 416 J Street
Sacramento, California

Hoffman Water Heaters

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Is the Time to Buy

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An ideal place for a country home, a clubhouse, a private school or an institution. This beautiful mansion is situated in Walpole, N. H., 110 miles from Boston, 14 from Keene, and 4 from Bellows Falls, Vt. The house contains 18 rooms, bath, 8 fireplaces, furnace and gasoline lighting plant. There is a gentleman's stable, carriage house, icehouse, farm barn and about 5 acres of land; shade, fruit and ornamental trees. To settle estate this attractive estate, costing \$30,000, will be sold for \$1500, or exchanged. Photo at office. GEORGE A. BROWN, 34 School St., Boston.

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Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

NEXT FRIDAY, MAY 19, at Twelve o'clock
AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION BOARD
4 LIBERTY SQUARE

Auction Sale of Choicest House Lots

IN THE

Aberdeen Section of Boston

Adjoining Chestnut Hill Reservoir

Situated on Strathmore, Chiswick, Kinross, Lothian and Orkney Roads, and on Commonwealth, Chestnut Hill, and Englewood Avenues.

For quick disposal the minimum sale price has been set at ONE-HALF ASSESSED VALUATIONS. For information apply to

JOHN C. KILEY, 18 Tremont Street

SQUANTUM PARK

One mile of beach frontage; \$30,000 being expended for extension of gas mains this season; \$8000 additional for streets. Improved transportation facilities, including street car service and boat line from Boston. Lots all sizes, all prices; elevation from 3 to 150 feet above sea level, every foot high and dry.

Why not settle the question where to locate your summer home before the hot weather is upon us? Hundreds of satisfied customers have already selected locations in Squantum Park. From 50 to 75 new houses and bungalows will be erected here this season. Its nearness to Boston (only 5 miles from State House) and its superb location, adjoining and overlooking the Aviation Field, has already made Squantum one of the most desirable summer residential sections on Mass. Bay. Lots are now selling at one-third their value, but as the weather becomes warmer prices will advance. Act now; get choice of location at lowest prices. Also a few cottages for sale and to let. Agents on the land daily.

JOHN R. NELSON

617 Tremont Bldg., Tel. Hay. 868 or Dorchester 1970.

IF YOU WANT TO
Buy or Sell, Hire or Rent
Mortgage or Insure in
BROOKLINE

Communicate at once with the office of

FRANK A. RUSSELL

BEACONFIELD TERRACES

FOR SALE—Brick house on Regent Circle, Brookline, convenient to Beaconfield station and electric; contains 12 rooms, reception hall and 3 bathrooms, finished in oak and white enamel, hardwood floors throughout, electric lights, fireplaces, etc.; perfectly heated from Beaconfield steam plant; will be sold at a very moderate price and on terms to suit a purchaser. RUSSELL.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—Corner estate, comprising stone and frame house of 12 rooms and 3 baths, hardwood floors and finish, steam heat, several fireplaces and every improvement; small garage and about 1/2 acre of land; will be sold at considerably less than assessed valuation, and on easy terms of payment. RUSSELL.

FISHER HILL

FOR SALE—Modern house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, pleasantly situated and with a short walk of Beacon boulevard and R. station, hardwood floors, open plumbing, 2 fireplaces and in perfect order throughout; small garage and attractive grounds. Price \$12,000. RUSSELL.

FOR EXCHANGE

The best paying investment properties in Brookline are listed with us, many of them exclusively, and we have some exceptional opportunities to trade non-productive real estate for other properties, including for apartment and store properties. Full particulars at either of our offices. RUSSELL.

Frank A. Russell

118 Devonshire St. (Boston).
1321 Beacon St. (Copley Corner).
219 Washington St. (Brookline Village).
Telephones at each office.

SHARON

One of the best corner lots in town, containing about 1/4 acre of land, house of 10 finished rooms, bath, furnace heat, good stable, poultry house, property is taxed for \$6700; price has been cut for quick sale to \$4800. \$1000 down. H. F. NELSON, 30 State St., Boston.

ONLY 1 MILE FROM DEPOT—Cozy cottage house of 6 rooms, painted white with green blinds, set back from street; new stable, 18x30; 1 1/2 acres splendid garden land; price for immediate sale \$2000. 1-3 cash. H. F. NELSON, 30 State St., Boston.

NEWTON

150 Hunnewell Avenue

FOR SALE—A modern Colonial house with 13 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finished in quarter oak and white enamel, hardwood floors, 5 fireplaces, electric light, billiard room, slate roof, 1500 sq. ft. lot, very attractive five surroundings. House built 8 years ago and just put into perfect condition. L. D. TOWLE, 16 State St.

431 HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

FOR RENT in

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1266 Oxford

The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Tel. Fort Hill 2928, or Write for Booklet. J. RUBENSTEIN, 751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

REAL ESTATE

(Continued from Page Twenty-Six)

area of 8398 square feet. The trust has also sold lot 411 on Rumney road, containing 4044 square feet. Elizabeth Anderson being the purchaser. Robert McGinn has purchased lot 442 on the easterly side of Patriots parkway, containing 4800 square feet. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the transactions.

AN OLD PLACE REBUILT.

About this time every year the real estate broker and agent is waited upon by persons desiring to buy deserted farms or old tumble-down houses in the country that can be purchased at small figures or on the installment plan. Occasionally the inquirer can get about what he wants and apparently is quite content with his bargain, but more often the chances are against him, says the Pittsburg Leader.

One of these home-seekers recently invited a broker through whom he bought a piece of property a year ago, to go out to what he calls "his place" and see his estate. The broker did so and brought back with him a description of what the man—a foreigner by the way—had accomplished.

"The house on the property was in a dilapidated condition when bought by the new owner. The roof was leaky, the clapboards or weatherboards badly curved and cracked, the sills badly water-beaten; in fact, the house was nothing more than a mere shack. The owner, however, took hold of his purchase in a systematic way.

The first thing he did was to nail the old cladding as securely as possible and replace the missing pieces with some second-hand lumber bought at a cheap price from a dealer in that class of building materials. He then purchased a lot of metal lath and nailed them on the outside, afterward bending the nails over and pounding them flat.

When the building was metal-lathed a coat of cement-plaster was applied and troweled on so as to fill the joints and cracks and to insure good keys. This coat was made rough by scratching to make a suitable coat. The scratcher was simply a piece of board with some wire nails driven through. This scratch coat was made of one measure of cement and three or four of sand. When the first coat was well set the second was applied. This second coat was made with one measure of cement and about three-fourths of an inch thick. The man did the work himself, with some help from his children; in the autumn, thus escaping the rapid drying of the summer weather. When it was complete the total cost was less than \$200, and he had an attractive building to show for his intelligent labor.

The roof was repaired, the doors rehung and the window frames finished with the stucco. The services of a glazier were dispensed with, as that was part of the owner's trade. He also added a piazza to the house, using second-hand lumber and covering it with the same material as the house. He had cement steps built. For an additional outlay of about \$20, he fixed up a shed, 12x18 feet in size, and now has a place he values at four times what it cost him; in fact, he would not consider \$3000 for his little estate, he says.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.
Henry W. Savage has sold to Frederick S. Bennett the estate 38 and 40 Babcock street, Brookline. The property consists of a frame dwelling and three-story brick and stone apartment house, together with 11,786 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$23,000, of which \$6500 is on the land. The purchaser is C. Gilliger.

At lot of land on Williston road, Brookline, has been sold to W. K. Corey, trustee, to Fred W. Seitz. There are 8520 square feet in the lot, taxed on a valuation of 40 cents per foot.

The sale of the new frame three-apartment house at 29 Linden street, corner Farrington avenue, Allston. The lot contains 2340 square feet and is taxed on a valuation of 55 cents per square foot. The building has not yet been assessed. Arthur G. Jones conveys to Joel Hathaway.

Final papers have been passed in the sale in Hyde Park of property at 216 Metropolitan avenue. This consists of a 1/2-story frame house and 9972 feet of land, all assessed for \$2800, of which \$800 is on the land. The price paid was such in excess of the assessed valuation.

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1266 Oxford

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1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Tel. Fort Hill 2928, or Write for Booklet. J. RUBENSTEIN, 751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

SUITE TO LET

Hotel Grenoble

Unexpectedly vacated, one beautiful apartment of 8 sunny rooms; overlooking the Back Bay Fens. All modern improvements, such as the tile bath, continuous hot water, etc. Rent moderate. Apply to

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.

87 Milk Street, Boston

Brookline

APARTMENTS

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire Street, Boston
1321 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)
219 Washington Street (Brookline Village)
Carriage service at Brookline offices.

Buena Vista

Back Bay's

Finest Apartments

97 AND 103 HEMENWAY ST.

A few choice suites, 4 to 9 rooms, with 2 bathrooms, and all known modern improvements.
Parties renting now may choose interior decorations. Call or send for booklets. Tel. R. 4265, or CARL RUDNICK, 43 Tremont St., Tel. 280 Haymarket.

The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue

The latest and best appointed apartments in Boston. Suites of two and three rooms, tiled bathrooms, hot water heat, refrigerators, fresh air food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevators. 1-3 rooms furnished suites. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., Room 406.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT, in two-family house, 7 rooms, hot water heat and continuous hot water, conveniently located near Cambridge station and electric car line. 1-3 rooms furnished suites. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. Apply to DR. A. N. MAKECHENE, 14 Upland Road, Cambridge, Telephone 211.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric heat, choice for garden. Apply to janitor, 383 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—On Oxford St.

Near Harvard Sq., 5 and 6-room apartments for rent. Excellent inducement to responsible parties engaging before July 1. T. H. RAYMOND, Real Estate, Central Bldg., Central Sq. Open evenings.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern improvements, fine shade trees, fruit, choice for garden. Apply to janitor, 383 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

WILL LET my apartment of seven well-furnished rooms to reliable family of adults from May 20 to September 15, located at 1-3 rooms furnished suites. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. Apply to DR. A. N. MAKECHENE, 14 Upland Road, Cambridge, Telephone 211.

DORCHESTER

Upper apartment, 7 rooms, 2-family house; hardwood floors, gas electricity, h. w. heat, steam and electric. Apply to M. HALL, 90 Meville Ave. Tel. Dor. 1281-2.

FOR RENT—Attractive apartment in Cambridge; 7 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Apply to janitor, 383 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

WINTHROP BEACH—3-room furnished suite, for light housekeeping, facing ocean, \$100 to \$150 for season, until Oct. 15. "THE FAUN BAY," Faun Bay and Cottage Ave. Phone Win. 674-M.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—7-ROOM APARTMENT, latest imp., near station, rent reasonable. 17 Hutchinson St.

SUBLET—Cool, accessible, well furnished or unfurnished 3-room suite, piano; rare opportunity for bachelors. Inquire Trinity Ct., Tel. Monday 2771 For Hill.

BROOKLINE—Furnished apartment 6 light rooms, bath, piano, July and August; summer prices; good neighborhood; near st. and elec. C 389, Monitor Office.

FURNISHED suite to let; Roxbury; for summer, 7 rooms. Apply H. S. WARNER, 104 Hutchings St., Roxbury.

tion. Adelbert C. Knight of Portland, Me., conveys to Mary M. Bainton of East Boston.

Henry W. Savage reports deeds on record in the sale for Isaac Heller of another of his two-family houses on Sycamore street, Somerville. This one is numbered 100 and 102, frame 2 1/2-story with modern improvements and a lot containing 4400 feet. The house is assessed for \$5000 and the lot for \$1500, making a total of \$6500. Mary V. Leonard buys.

READING DESKS.

The Tearle Student's Desk

Designed to facilitate convenient study. No library complete without it. It is readily attached to arm of any chair without damage to furniture. It can be raised or lowered, and is complete in itself, enabling the reader to leave the chair instantly. A NEW ATTACHMENT adjusts the angle of the "desk" and makes it possible to use it as a "table" to write on or any other purpose desired. \$3 prepaid, including British Isles.

\$2.50

JOHN H. TEARLE

420 BOYLSTON ST.

Room 305 Boston, Mass.

SAFES

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

51 SUDBURY STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

APARTMENTS TO LET

SMALL SUITE

TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland Ave. Suite 24.

ROXBURY

7 Wabon St.—To let 10-room house, open plan, furnished or unfurnished. Address 7 Wabon St., Boston.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Nicely furnished housekeeping apartment on 24 floor; new detached house; abundance of air and sunshine; \$200 for season; call Sunday or evenings. 206 Revere St. Tel. 587-L Wintthrop.

BROOKLINE

10 rooms, bath, hot air furnace; two minutes from street cars, 5 minutes from Commonwealth Ave.; will rent or sell on easy terms. LAURETTE CATE, Concord, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE

Sunny corner suites of 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat; rental reasonable or will sell. LAURETTE CATE, Concord, Mass.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 290 Huntington Ave. Tel. R. 1941-2.

ROOMS

A LADY having pleasant home in delightful suburb will rent furnished room, or 2 connecting to gentleman. Address R. 33 Prospect Ave., Wollaston, Mass.

BACK BAY, 17 St. Botolph St.—Several desirable rooms which have been occupied by students during winter; house newly decorated and furnished; summer rates; tourists accommodated. Tel. Back Bay 5083-J.

BACK BAY—129 St. Botolph St.—Cool, pleasant rooms; business men; references exchanged; tourists; call. Tel. B.B. 533-M.

BEACON HILL, 60 Mt. Vernon St., 2d floor—2 large, sunny rooms; breakfasting; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

BERKELEY ST., 240, near Copley Sq.—Furn. room with all conveniences; with or without board. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

BOYLSTON ST., 100, Suite 3, corner—For rent, one to three rooms in first-class apartment; professional man preferred; reasonable rent.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress St.—Furnished rooms; convenient to car; splendid view; next house; tourists; call. Tel. 587-L Wintthrop.

COPELY SQUARE

Large, airy, nicely furnished rooms, with good board, to let. MRS. C. SHERMAN, 11 Blagden St.

41 FAIRCHILD ST.—To let, large front room, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished. Tel. Back Bay 515-J.

GAINSBORO ST., 86, suite 4—Furnished room, front room, modern conveniences; table board can be had across the street.

GAINSBORO ST., ST. SUITE 3—To let for summer, furnished; all conveniences. Tel. 587-L Wintthrop.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 205, 2d floor from Norway—Furnished 2 1/2 and 6-room suites; also single rooms; suite for tourist. Tel. MRS. E. F. RADCLIFFE.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 181—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping; first-class and c. w. and gas furnished; elevator; June 1 to Oct. 1. Address A 572 Monitor.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 254—Sunny basement dining room; splendid view; private toilet; newly furnished rooms; call. Tel. Summer prices.

ROXBURY, 4 Dunroth st., suite 2—Two large unfurnished rooms in private family; references exchanged.

SOMERVILLE—2 pleasant unfurn. rooms and bath, use of kitchen, fine location, large piazza. Address 8 604, Monitor Office.

TO LET—in a small private family, two newly furn. rooms with priv. sitting room, h. w. and bath; near station; call. Tel. 587-L Wintthrop.

3 min. from Wintthrop Central station; excellent train service; references required. Address C 564, Monitor Office.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 78, suite 1; also 39 St. Botolph St.—\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 per week; tourists accommodated.

SUMMER SUITE

TWO ROOMS AND PRIVATE BATH; cool, hot water; cool air apt.; opp. Public Library; low rate. THE COPELY, 18 Huntington Ave., suite 25, Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP BEACH

FURNISHED rooms, bath, "THE MAWTHORNE," Hillside and Park Ave. Phone 779-J.

WINTHROP BEACH, 370 Shirley St., modern. 370 Shirley St., near station.

WINTHROP BEACH, 407 Shirley St.—Newly furnished; large, attractive rooms; piano; tel. 587-L Wintthrop.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Furnished rooms, bath, near Cliff House, 218 Cliff Ave. Phone 248-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th St.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room; top floor; elevator service. K. DICK.

160TH ST., 53 W.—Cool, sunny outside room adjoining bath, 1 light; park, L. subway; good restaurants. LAWYER.

LARGE, airy room, southern exposure; in elevator apartment; references exchanged. 101 West 78th St., apt. 33.

TWO ATTRACTIVE ROOMS—Priv. fam. reduced surroundings; board optional; conv. all cars. MRS. RICH. L. W. 102 st.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424—Room in high class apartment; \$4; near Elevated. MARSHALL.

NEW YORK

NEAREST RESORT to Boston in Wintthrop; lake region, first-class lively connected; best of references; illustrated booklet; rates \$6 to \$8. W. P. PRADY, ALTON, N. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND safes, all sizes

JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 BOYLSTON ST., Room 305, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A REAL BARGAIN on Maple Ave., Moreland St., 8-roomed villa, parquette flooring, automatic steam heating plant, gas and electricity; beautiful garden; plot 30x125; 15 minutes from town; 46 minutes city hall; 8 minutes golf; 3 minutes Fishing and Gun Club; 1 minute electric car; 2 minutes railroad; immediate sale desired; party sailing for Australia. JOHN S. TERRY, Gerard Hotel, 44th St., New York.

FOR SALE

In a city 10 miles from Boston, doing a fine business; other business the reason for selling. Apply to EDWARD TORREY, 45 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly up-to-date lunch room in Boston downtown business section. Plant modern and complete in every way; a bargain. Owners have sound reason for selling. GEORGE TURNER, Box 324, Boston, Mass.

SALMON, IDAHO.

Four-room house, lot 304 ft. by 115 ft.; 1/2 in. water right; lawn, trees, berries, etc. Price \$1000; \$500 down. A. M. GIBSON, 1945 So. E. Street, Tacoma, W.

GROC. Prov. Business: Boston's best suburb; Newton; must be seen to appreciate; sacrifice, owner willing to make quick sale. F. W. BRIDGES, So. Framingham.

FOUR POM-POODLES, the only breed of its kind in America; will not breed five pounds at growth; 3 mos. old; will sacrifice, owner going away. Tel. 5339 M Rox.

FOR SALE—INDIANA

HOUSE—4 rooms, basement, 2 lots with grapes and apples in bearing, at Forty-third and Adams st., Ind. Rd. 1. Price \$2500. 17 E. 4th St., Indianapolis. Mrs. Katharine Hein, Hobart Ind., R. D. 1.

FURNISHED HOUSES—PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

FURNISHED HOUSE for year or more; 13 miles on N. W.; 9 rooms; 5 sleeping rooms; 2 baths; 1 lavatory; conservatory, stable, chicken house; large grounds; fruit trees and shrubs; 4 blocks from station; 3 blocks from golf grounds; \$75 a month. Telephone Park Ridge 472; P. O. Box 51, Park Ridge, Ill.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—House in Brookline, convenient to street car line; 10 rooms, 2 baths and shrubs; 4 blocks from station; will give possession about July 1. Address R. 530, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP—Lower apartment; all modern improvements; splendid view; 67-L W. INA E. WHITE.

TO LET

MODERN HALF HOUSE, five rooms, two open fireplaces; 3 miles from station, electric pass door, modern conveniences. Address L 584 Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK

SUBLET until Oct. 1, 8-room elevator apartment, all light, near Riverside Drive; furnished or unfurnished. SCHUETZ, 304 West 90th St., New York.

FURNISHED apartment, 7 rooms, to sublet, \$40; delightful location for summer months. Apartment D, 1 West 104th st.

FURNITURE

ELMER E. TOREY CO.

Package, Crates and Shippers of Fine Furniture, Bric-a-brac, China, Glass, etc. 71 Summer St., Room 33; tel. 330 Oxford. Estimates given.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

WE ARE NOW SHOWING NEW TUG-GERBY FOR MEN'S SPRING WEAR AND INVITE YOUR INSPECTION. Phone B. B. 2571 M.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th St., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklets.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS, 7 rooms, two baths, two-family detached duplex; large piazza; near Brighton "L", Flatbush, for summer to responsible party without children; 15 minutes to ocean; exceptional opportunity; \$75 per month. X. J. 2092 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Large front room for one or two; best transportation;—wood located. E. 44th St. Phone Drexel 3778.

LAKE AVE., 6918, cor. Oakwood—Up-to-date furnished room, single or en suite. Steam heat. Douglas 5712.

BOARD AND ROOMS

QUIET COUNTRY HOME For elderly people with or without attendant. For trial call and see. Arlington Heights. Tel. 491-2 Arlington.

SUMMER BOARD

FERNWOOD FARM, NEAREST RESORT to Boston in Wintthrop; lake region, first-class lively connected; best of references; illustrated booklet; rates \$6 to \$8. W. P. PRADY, ALTON, N. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS

Never before have I had so many beautiful square pianos, including Chickering, Steinway, Miller, Knabe and Emerson. To make room for others will accept any reasonable offer. Easy terms. Full line of new and second-hand uprights, including: Ester, Capen, Schaef, Whitney, and others. Keep store open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

C. C. MOIR

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

830 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Boston 130 State St., New York, 7 West 25th St., Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut St., St. Louis, 1116 Olive St., London, Eng., Oxford St., factories, Bradstreet, N. Y.

SMALL TWO-MANUAL PIPE ORGAN (20 stops), new condition, for sale on account change of location; excellent opportunity for church or small society. Address ORGAN COMMITTEE, Fifth Church, 223 West 45th St., New York City.

MUSIC

HARVARD ORCHESTRA can be engaged at will for parties, receptions, dances and other entertainments where good music is desired. Apply University Hall, Cambridge, Tel. Camb. 1075.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

WELLINGTON

Self-Toning PAPER

This is a printing-out paper

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

INVESTIGATOR OF CLAIMS for a liability company, or clerk in fire insurance office (20); lives in Beverly; single; excellent references; \$15 weekly; have and full charge of policy writing and soliciting of new policies; also experienced at newspaper reporting. Mention No. 475 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR, first class fireman, lives in Roxbury (29); married, good references, order and repairman, \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4820 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR—American, 50, married, handy with tools; exp. painter, desires position to care for apartments, or as assistant or watchman; wages, \$12. NEWTON, 31 Cunard st., suite 10, Roxbury Crossing.

JANITOR (22); lives in Middleboro; married, \$10-\$12 weekly; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5039, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR—Colored man would like janitor work or chore work or laundries to take care of. LEWIS GARRETT, 60 Sterling St., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR and printer (20); lives in Lowell; single; 14 years' experience; has A1 job stick; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4812, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST, lives in Roxbury (15); married, \$25-\$30 per day, has kit of tools, excellent references, long experience. Mention No. 5049, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST, good steam fitter, lives in Boston (41); good references, \$24 weekly, can do superintending work, or general foreman; Mention No. 5049, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MANAGER, buyer or salesman of men's furnishings, especially underwear and hosiery. E. W. WADE, 82 Elyria st., Cambridge.

MANAGER OF GARAGE, or traveling salesman, lives in Boston (32); married, \$25-\$30 weekly; excellent references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4839, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MAN AND WIFE on farm (37); live in Cambridge; will go out of town; fair wages; references. Mention No. 4830, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MAN AND WIFE desire position on chicken farm, or man will take position as night watchman or attendant. FRANK E. HUNTER, 86 Charles st., Springfield, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE for hotel work (23); live in Waltham; married; references; \$8 weekly; will go out of town; fair wages; references. Mention No. 4830, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MASTER MECHANIC or chief engineer, first class license, lives in Boston (41); married, first class license, \$4 per day. Mention No. 4801, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MEAT CUTTER—Young man; reference; strictly temperate; understands meat cutting, both cold and hot; desires position to take order from. WALTER A. PHILBRICK, Wear Center, N. H.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, road man, instrument man or foreman over laborers (20); lives in Roxbury; single; \$15 weekly; references. Mention No. 5042, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER or assistant superintendent, live in Canton (27); married, \$12 per month; excellent references. Mention No. 4829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MILLWRIGHT, steamfitter, machinist, all-round repair man, 20 years' experience; F. F. FLETCHER, 104 A. Street, Somerville, Mass.

MILLWRIGHT OR CARPENTER (factory or foundry), lives in Roxbury (35); \$3 per day, good references. Mention No. 4830, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE MAN, assistant bookkeeper, correspondent, financial and automobile experience; can assist in all office work; initiative; desires hotel or mercantile opening. References. Tel. 2313-4 Cambridge. Mention No. 4830, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OFFICE MANAGER or HOTEL ROOMING CLERK, lives in Swampscott (29); will do general office work; has business experience, and can assume full responsibility; fair salary, excellent references. Mention No. 4801, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER AND CARPENTER, lives in Dorchester (22); married, good references, \$27-\$33 per week. Mention No. 5040, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PATTERN MAKER, wood (24); lives in Cambridge; single; references; union pay. Mention No. 4801, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PLUMBER (27); lives in Newton; single; \$24 per day; as licensed journeyman plumber; full kit of tools; references. Mention No. 4801, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PLUMBER'S HELPER or steamfitter's assistant, lives in Cambridge (35); single, \$10-\$12 weekly; good references. Mention No. 4840, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN with many years' experience in general dry and fancy goods, paper and envelopes, fancy leather goods, highest excellent references; \$15 weekly; have and full charge of policy writing and soliciting of new policies; also experienced at newspaper reporting. Mention No. 475 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN—Young married man desires position as salesman, or as traveling salesman on road; can furnish A1 references. JOHN D. SULLIVAN, 15 University road, Brookline, Mass.

SALESMAN, engineer (gas engines, mechanical or hydraulic), lives in New Bedford (30); married, \$20-\$30 weekly, excellent references, also experienced machinist in cotton mills and on autos. Mention No. 4801, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN—Position wanted as dry goods salesman, blankets, linens, cottons or wash goods; capable of buying; references. A. W. CARROLL, 129 Hurlingham st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Position wanted as salesman in store; grocery preferred; can give references. Mention No. 5040, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN—Evening work wanted by gentleman, blankets, linens, cottons or wash goods; references. E. H. MOORE, 44 Huntington ave., Boston.

SALESMAN AND CLERK (inside or outside), Des Moines (28); single, excellent references, \$12 weekly. Mention No. 4843, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHEET METAL WORKER, also tinmith and coppermith (50); 30 years' experience; \$15-\$20 weekly; excellent references. Mention No. 5040, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPWRIGHT (assistant), lives in East Cambridge (28); single, excellent references, \$15-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 4856, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPWRIGHT, also tinmith and coppermith (50); 30 years' experience; \$15-\$20 weekly; excellent references. Mention No. 5040, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPWRIGHT, also tinmith and coppermith (50); 30 years' experience; \$15-\$20 weekly; excellent references. Mention No. 5040, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANTS—Mother and daughter would like work in mountains or beach; chamber work or in the laundry. MRS. C. P. HILL, 108 Cambridge st., North Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION SECRETARY, superintendent institutions, or would travel abroad or in this country; wide experience; reference. HARVARD ST. BUREAU, 181 Boylston st., room 20, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT'S POSITION wanted for elderly people; 12 years' experience; Proficient references. HARVARD ST. BUREAU, 181 Boylston st., room 20, Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, faithful and reliable, desires position with elderly person; references. MISS L. RIDEOUT, 181 Huntington ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Compensation desired position to care for child or elderly lady. CAROLYN LANFARE, 108 Magazine st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Capable American woman would like position as attendant or companion to person seeking good care for summer; would prefer to live in vicinity of Portland, Me.; best references. RACHEL E. SICKLER, 180 Maine st., Brunswick.

BOOKKEEPER, general office work, lives in Cliftonville (23); single, experienced in retail milk business, double entry bookkeeping, \$15-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 5050, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER, can do table work, or counter; lives in Boston (22); married, good references, \$15-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 4856, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, can do selling and clerical work; lives in Boston (22); married, good references. Mention No. 5057, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER, saleswoman and demonstrator, lives in Roxbury (45); single, \$5-\$8 weekly, good references. Mention No. 4781, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CASHIER desires position in restaurant or store; refs. MISS C. W. WATSON, 34 Montgomery st., Boston, Tel. 2504-M.

CHAMBERMAID, lives in Roxbury (45); single, \$5-\$8 weekly, good references. Mention No. 4781, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAMBER WORK AND PARLOR WORK, wanted by young, experienced maid with good references. HARVARD ST. BUREAU, 181 Boylston st., room 20, Cambridge, Mass.

CLEANING, COOKING OR LAUNDRY WORK wanted by the day; in or out of town; will take laundry home. MRS. MATHIE YOUNG, 683 Shawmut ave., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young woman would like clerical work, folding, ironing, etc.; references. MRS. C. G. HOLMES, 49 Astor st., Boston, Tel. 2504-M.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, having specialized in expression, lives in Boston (22); married, \$15-\$20 weekly. Mention No. 4856, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

COMPANION-HELPER—Lady of refinement desires position where there is other help; references. MISS M. J. STEPHEN, 76 St. Stephen st., Boston, Tel. 2504-M.

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Stocks Fluctuate Narrowly, Closing Steady

MANY TRADERS ARE EXPECTING COURT DECISIONS MONDAY

This Anticipation Responsible for Dull Markets and Small Price Movements in Today's Trading.

LONDON CHECKERED

Net results for the week in the securities market are of small importance. In fact a cursory glance over the price movements since Jan. 1 will show average net changes to have been rather small. The week has been a repetition of preceding weeks. It has been a dull trading market with little participation by the outside public.

Many traders strongly express the belief that Monday will see the handing down of the supreme court decisions in the anti-trust cases. However, this has been the expectation for many Mondays past. Opinion has been held in some quarters that the decisions will not be rendered until next fall. There is one more decision day after Monday until court takes its summer recess. If the decisions are not rendered next Monday or on Monday, May 29, they will not be handed down until court reconvenes in October.

The expectation of the court opinions Monday had most to do with a very dull opening of the markets this morning. Price changes were fractional and features were absent. Philadelphia Company showed the greatest fractional gain in the first sales.

Philadelphia Company opened up 1/4 at 107 1/2 and advanced more than a point. The Minneapolis & St. Louis issues were higher. The common was up 3 points at the opening at 28. The preferred opened 1 1/2 higher at 40. "So" opened up 1/4 at 130 1/2 and advanced more than a point further.

The remainder of the New York market fluctuated within a fractional range. Changes on the local market were unimportant. Small lots of Boston & Maine changed hands at the opening at 105 and the price then receded a good fraction.

LONDON — The securities markets closed somewhat checkered with the usual week-end curtailment of activity. Profit-taking in gilt-edged investments was discernible and home rails were mixed on the liquidation of investment accounts.

Americans displayed firmness which was partly due to covering in advance of the expected anti-trust decisions by your supreme court. Canadian Pacific has a heavy tone. Foreigners and mines were unsteady.

DeBers gained 1-16 to 1813-16. Rio Tinto gained 1/4 to 66 1/2. The continental bourses left off quiet.

MONEY STILL IS ABUNDANT

The week closes with but little change in the money market. There seems, however, to be a better demand for funds in the interior, and some bankers are therefore inclined to the view that interest rates have seen about their lowest.

But money continues in abundant supply, and there is no trouble in obtaining accommodation where credit and collateral are acceptable. There is, perhaps, a little closer scrutiny of credit, and there is less disposition to take anything but the best.

Probably the immediate course of money hinges largely on the pending supreme court decisions. Any result that would tend to stimulate general business and to awaken speculative confidence would undoubtedly strengthen money.

Some of the largest New York banks have not been lending quite so freely during the last two or three days. One of the largest banks is believed to be figuring upon making a very important bid for the Panama bonds about to be announced.

Except when they reported a net loss to the interior once in the early spring the New York banks have not shown so small a gain from the interior in any week since the beginning of the year as was the case this week.

SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago, Ill.—M. C. Coy of Swarts & Co., with friends.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Bryant of Kahler Heil Shoe Co., Thorndike.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. C. Speckard of W. F. Wapson, Thorndike.
Marion, Ga.—B. H. Harris, Essex.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tour.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thomas & Mercer, U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of Miles Shoe Co., Tour.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Pattison of Putney Shoe Co., Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS.
Detroit, Mich.—Mr. Depew and Mr. Johnson of Pingree Shoe Co., Tour.
London, Eng.—E. Steinfeld of Steinfeld Colly & Co., Essex.
New York City.—Mr. Reeve of Reeve & Binsted Leather Co., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. M. Roblee of Brown Shoe Co., Essex.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	47 1/2	48 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Can	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Can Oil	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Cotton Oil pf.	104 1/2	105 1/4	104 1/2	105 1/4
Am Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am T. & T.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Atchafalpa	110	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Brooklyn Transp.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Canadian Pac.	232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	80	80	80	80
Chl. & Gt. West.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chino	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Consolidated Tunnel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Con Gas	144	144	143 1/2	143 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Corn Products pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Denver	28	28	28	28
Int. Pump	39	39	39	39
Int. Central	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Central pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int. Erie	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Int. Erie pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Int. Electric	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Goldfield	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gt. Nor. pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Harvester	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Inter-Met	52	52	52	52
Int. Pump	39	39	39	39
Int. Central	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Central pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Lehigh Valley	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
MacKay	90	90	90	90
Miami	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Missouri Pacific	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
M. & St. L.	28	28	28	28
M. & St. L. pf.	40	40	40	40
M. St. P. & St. M.	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
N. Central	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nevada Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Northern Pacific	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Northernwestern	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Philadelphia Co.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Pitts. C. & St. L.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
R. & C. S. Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Sloss-Shef. & S.	49	49	49	49
Southern Pacific	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Railway	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
St. Paul	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. Co.	42	42	42	42
Un. Ry. Inv. Co. pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Union Pacific	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. Rubber	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
U. S. Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Va. Car. Chemical	50	50	50	50
Westinghouse	68	68	68	68
Western Maryland	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
West. Maryland pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Western Union	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am Tel. & Tel.	110	110	109 1/2
Am T. & Tel.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
C. & O. 4s.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ches. & Ohio 4s.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Del. & Hudson 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Inter-Met 4 1/2s.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4s.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s. (new)	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lake Shore 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lake Shore 4 1/2s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Missouri Pacific 4s.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N. Y. rds.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. City 4s. 1907	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4s. 1908	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4s. 1909	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2
Rock Island 4s.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rock Island pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. S. Steel 5s.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Virginia 6s. Brown Bros	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Walsh 4s.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Westinghouse 4s.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
West. Maryland 4s.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
West Shore 4s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered	100 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	100	101
3s registered	101 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2
4s registered	114 1/2	115 1/2
do coupon	114 1/2	115 1/2
Panama 2s	100 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1908s	100 1/2	101 1/2

MOVING PLATFORM SERVICE IS URGED

NEW YORK—A continuous moving platform service in the new subway is the plan of the Continuous Transit Company, backed by a syndicate headed by Stuyvesant Fish, which Friday sent a letter to the board of estimate and the public service commission, proposing to install the platforms from Fourteenth to Forty-second streets in the proposed Broadway subway.

It is ready to spend \$50,000,000 on the scheme, its representatives assert. It is proposed that all trains be run on express schedule and that the moving platforms be the "locals."

FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS.

CHICAGO—Colorado reports winter wheat in good condition, as also does Kansas. Plowing and seeding are going on through all sections of these states. In some points in Nebraska wheat and rye have made slow progress, due to cold weather, while in the more northerly parts wheat and oats are reported fine. Alfalfa is now six inches high.

OPPOSES BANK GUARANTY.

MADISON—Wisconsin group of American Bankers Association unanimously disapproves passage of law creating bank guaranty deposit fund.

FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS DAILY GROWING BETTER

Retail Trade Much Improved but Total Volume of Transactions Is Still Somewhat Unsatisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET

Seasonable conditions prevailing have contributed considerably to improvement in retail business. Trade as a whole is quiet but underlying conditions are such as to lend much hope for the future.

Dun's Review says: Warmer weather has stimulated increased activity in retail trade in most of the large centers of the country; but the business situation as a whole is otherwise very unsatisfactory, so far as the immediate volume of transactions is concerned, although the outlook for the future is by no means unfavorable. Consumption is much below producing capacity, and curtailment is the order of industry.

While there are these evidences of immediate trade interruption, the business situation improves every day in its fundamentals. Among the favorable features which promise well for the future are the increasingly bright prospects for the wheat crop, which are confirmed by the government's May statement issued this week. The conditions of the money market continue auspicious; and the entrance this week of trust companies into the New York clearing house is an event of great significance, as increasing the power of financial resistance against the effects of any sudden changes in the situation.

The export business is most satisfactory, being in marked contrast to the recession in domestic trade.

Trading in footwear does not show the activity usual at this season, although conditions of late have improved. Leather is in slightly better demand, with larger trading noted in the East, as some shoe manufacturers have placed fair sized contracts.

The domestic hide markets have developed material activity, and as an outcome of liberal buying on the part of the leading tanner in the packer markets, both East and West, prices are higher all around. Country hides are strongly in sympathy, but foreign dry stock is still dull as ever.

Failures this week numbered 279 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 32 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: Better weather, with high, in fact midsummer temperatures, has helped retail trade, which has shown improvement at most large centers. Iron and steel are rather slower, railroad buying is almost absent, and other lines using iron and steel are buying conservatively.

There is a rather firmer feeling in the cotton goods line. Wool is dull, but steady, as a whole. Buying at the West is limited, but while part of this is due to the tariff uncertainties, the shearing season is reported later than usual.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 11 aggregate 3,131,631 bushels, against 2,933,538 bushels this week last year.

Money is still accumulating in the banks a selection of restriction in trade and industry, and banks are still buying bonds.

Favorable weather in Canada has improved distributive trade in retail lines, and in the newer sections wholesale dealers report an excellent demand for merchandise. Country trade is quiet.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Exchange Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the Piche Double Dike Mining Company.

The telephone has been installed for train despatching on 73 roads in the United States and Canada, with 48,000 miles of track.

A Chicago special states that salesmen representing large bond investment concerns in that city are returning from the country and report largest business in years.

A cut of one-third, more than \$10,000,000 in value, in the output of furniture for the coming year is advocated by members of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

The Merchants Despatch Transportation Company of East Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000,000 capital to deal in railway cars, equipment and supplies. Directors are New York Central officials and include W. H. Newman, William C. Brown, Walter H. Pollock, A. H. Harris, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Chauncey M. Depew of New York.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE.

SHARON, Pa.—American Steel & Wire Company is contemplating expenditure of \$200,000 for improvements at its South Sharon works.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore & Ohio is reported to be in the market for 1800 tons of steel for British construction work.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Arizona Com.	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atlantic	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte Coalition	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	460	460	460	460
Copper Range	60	60	60	60
Great Northern	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
La Salle	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mayflower	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Old Dominion	41	41	41	41
Oscoda	96	96	96	96
Parrot	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Superior	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Winnipeg	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wolverine	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Wyandotté	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

LAND.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
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TELEPHONES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
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RAILROADS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
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UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
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Market Reports

SHIPPING NEWS

A large passenger list and a full cargo went out today on the Leyland liner Bohemian for Liverpool. Among the 40 cabin passengers are Benjamin N. Twigg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Keene of Boston, J. F. Fuld and Mrs. Mary Penman of New York, Reginald New of Worcester, Miss Gertrude Jennings of Medford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Seal and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper of Providence.

Coming here to load 1,500,000 feet of lumber for Buenos Aires, the Norwegian bark Sigurd, Capt. R. Lye, arrived in the harbor today from Rio Janeiro, Brazil. She made the 5000-mile trip in 38 days, close to the record for sailing craft.

The Norwegian steamer Ottawa, Captain Arentz, from Nipe bay, Cuba, with 26,520 bags of sugar, arrived today.

The Hamburg-America liner Patricia reached port today with a 10,000-ton cargo for here and Baltimore.

This was a quiet day at T wharf, only two vessels bringing in fares. The Ethel R. Penney had 104,000 pounds, and the little Abbie Morton took out 6100 pounds of fish.

T wharf dealers' prices today per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.50@2.75; large cod \$2.75@3; small cod \$2.25; halibut 5c@6c per pound.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Patricia (Ger), Roeden, Hamburg, Indse.

Str A. W. Perry (Br), Hawes, Charlestown, P. E. I., Hawesbury, C. B., and Halifax, N. S., midse, 42 first-class and 35 second-class passengers.

Str Gov Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str Camden, Sawyer, Rockland, Me.

Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Bark Sigurd (Nor.), Lye, Rio Janeiro.

Sch John J. Hanson, Hardy, San Juan, P. R., 3120 barrels of molasses.

Sch George W. Anderson, Lunn, Clements, N. S., 40,000 feet of spruce piling.

Str Coastwise, Crowley, Balt., 6632 tons of coal.

Sailed.

Tug Juno, Plymouth, to return with a lighter.

Strs Bohemian (Br) Liverpool; (Nor) Port Antonio, Jam.; A. W. Perry (Br) Halifax, N. S., Hawesbury, C. B., and Charlestown, P. E. I.; City of ton, S. C. and Jacksonville; Persian, Phila.; Kershaw, Norfolk; Everett, New York; H. M. Whitney, New York.

Bark Vesuvio (Ital) Buenos Ayres; str Wm Chisholm, Newport News; tug and Avondale; tug Western, tow bgs Metacomb; David Wallace and Forest Belle for Guttenberg.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Strs Mancunia, Hejlon, Jones, via Wilmington, N. C. and Norfolk; Antonio Lopez, Mediterranean ports; Curlyte, Nuevitas, Campana, Liverpool and Queenstown; San Marcos, Galveston and Key West.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks.

Ann Nevada High. Low. Last.

Bay State Gas 23 22 22

Boston City 1 1 1

Butte Central 1 1 1

Chief 1 1 1

Con Arizona 1 1 1

Mexican Metals 1 1 1

Nevada-Douglas 1 1 1

North American 1 1 1

New Britain 1 1 1

Pacific Coast 1 1 1

South Island 1 1 1

United Verde 1 1 1

CHICAGO BOARD.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.

May 20 20 20 20

Sept 20 20 20 20

Oct 20 20 20 20

Nov 20 20 20 20

Dec 20 20 20 20

Jan 20 20 20 20

Feb 20 20 20 20

Mar 20 20 20 20

Apr 20 20 20 20

May 20 20 20 20

June 20 20 20 20

July 20 20 20 20

Aug 20 20 20 20

Sept 20 20 20 20

Oct 20 20 20 20

Nov 20 20 20 20

Dec 20 20 20 20

Jan 20 20 20 20

Feb 20 20 20 20

Mar 20 20 20 20

Apr 20 20 20 20

May 20 20 20 20

June 20 20 20 20

July 20 20 20 20

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Nov 20 20 20 20

Dec 20 20 20 20

Jan 20 20 20 20

Feb 20 20 20 20

Mar 20 20 20 20

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

California, for Glasgow, May 13.

Duca D'Albruz, for Medit. ports, May 13.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Antwerp, via Bremen, May 13.

La Touraine, for Havre, May 13.

Minneapolis, for London, May 13.

Berlin, for Rotterdam, May 13.

Prinz Oskar, for Bremen, May 13.

Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia, May 13.

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Shipping

PRODUCE MARKET

Arrivals.

Str Patricia, from Hamburg.

Strs H F Dimock, from New York, brought 30 bxs lemons, 20 crts pines, 129 bxs macaroni; H M Whitney, from New York, brought 20 bxs beans, 287 bxs grapefruit, 65 bxs oranges, 447 bxs lemons, 95 crates pines, 502 bxs macaroni.

Str City of Maceon, from Savannah, due here Monday, May 15, has 94 bxs grapefruit, 20 crts tomatoes.

Str Frutera, due here Thursday, May 18, with bananas for United Fruit Company.

Str Juniata, from Norfolk, due here tomorrow, has 1100 bbs cabbage, 60 crts beets, 15 crts asparagus, 40 crts peas, 30 crts parsley, 400 crts berries, 250 bxs peanuts.

Boston Receipts.

For the day—Apples 1082 bbs, cranberries 3750 crates, Florida oranges 380 bxs, Mediterranean oranges 90 bxs, California oranges 2126 bxs, lemons 957 bxs, pineapples 1008 crates, potatoes 25,226 bush, onions 2 bush.

For the week—Apples 1082 bbs, cranberries 2 bbs, strawberries 17,382 crates, Florida oranges 1937 bbs, Jamaica oranges 1 bxs, California oranges 41,288 bbs, lemons 6473 bbs, bananas 96,135 stems, coconuts 740 bags, pineapples 4036 crates, dates 105 bxs, peanuts 1665 bags, potatoes 202,059 bush, sweet potatoes 69 bbs, onions 21713 bush.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EMPIRE BUILDERS TO GIVE
TRADE TALKS TO HOMELAND

Progress of West Australia
Is Described in Opening
Lecture of Series

VASTNESS FACED
BY BOLD POLICY

State Railroads Have Aided
Wheat and Fruit Growers
to World's Markets.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—A series of "trade talks" for business men concerning matters connected with the overseas dominions are to be given in the city of London. The first of these was delivered by Sir Newton Moore, the agent-general and former premier of Western Australia, at the Fishmonger's hall, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Newton Moore, in the course of his address, said that western Australian production of wheat today was over 8,000,000 bushels, whereas it was under 750,000 bushels 10 years ago.

In regard to railways, hundreds of miles of railways had been laid, and were not merely paying their working expenses, but also interest on their capital. These railways were undertaken by the state. It was not simply because of the political temperament of the people that enterprises deemed fit for private control in England were entered upon by the government of Australia; there were also geographical reasons.

The development of the country only became possible by the building of railways, so that wheat and fruit growers could reach the markets of the world. Unless a bold policy of public works had been maintained by the various governments the development of the states of the commonwealth would have been greatly retarded and perhaps made impossible.

Kalgoorlie, for instance, could not have reached its present high position as a gold producer if supplies of fresh water had not been conveyed by means of pipes and pumping stations for over 400 miles of country.

So badly, however, did they need immigrants that they were prepared to spend £12 (£60) or £14 (£70) per head in order to obtain those of the right kind. This year they had secured 10,000 such immigrants.

OPENING UP LAND
AND PAYING DEBT
IS LABOR'S POLICY

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY—During the course of a speech delivered at Cootamundra recently Mr. Holman, the acting premier, referred to the attitude of the Labor government.

He declared that borrowing was in future to be restricted to works that were financially reproductive, and which would carry a sinking fund whereby all loans would be redeemed in 66 years. It was the intention of the government to continue to at once liquidate the entire state indebtedness for which purpose the necessary taxation would be raised.

Referring to the land settlement question he pointed out that a thorough inquiry had already been made by the minister of lands, who had ascertained that no less than 12,000,000 acres were available for settlement and would be thrown open in the immediate future.

Portions of this land would, however, not be available until certain railways had been constructed and water conservation work had been carried out.

With regard to the question of assisting immigrants he states that the limit of the financial capacity of the state had been reached and that it would be necessary for the commonwealth to make further efforts in this direction.

COLONIAL POSTAGE IS CHEAPER.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Notice has been received by the postoffice department of the reduction in the rate of postage on letters posted in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and in the commonwealth of Australia addressed to Canada from 2d. (4 cents) per half ounce to 1d. per half ounce.

AUSTRALIA WILL SEND FIVE
OFFICERS TO TRAIN IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A proposal which will doubtless meet with the approval of all concerned has been made that five selected officers of the citizen forces should be sent to India, where they can be attached to the Indian army during the next Indian drill season.

The officers who will be chosen will be absent from home for about 7 months and will leave Australia in time to arrive in India by the beginning of October.

It has been decided that they will be granted first-class passages to and from India, and an allowance of 18s. per day while in India, and one fourth of that amount while on board ship traveling to

TORONTO COURSE
IN FORESTRY HAS
ATTRACTED MANY

Students Come to University
From Distant Points and
Gain Employment While
They Continue to Study.

TORONTO, Ont.—The need filled by the department of forestry at the University of Toronto is shown by the wide area from which students are drawn, as indicated at the recent examinations in this faculty.

Of the total number (45) who wrote, 10 came from Toronto, 14 from places in Ontario outside of Toronto and 12 from distant points. Of the 12 three came from the United States, three from New Brunswick, two from Nova Scotia, two from Quebec, one from Alberta and one from British Columbia.

Contrary to expectation, the problem of obtaining employment during the course of their studies has not been difficult. Forty of the 45 have been engaged for the season as follows: Dominion government forestry branch, 20; private firms and corporations, 16; fire ranging, 3; other employment, 1. The remaining five students are writing on other examinations, and there services therefore are not yet available.

That the course of study in this department is of undoubted value is shown by the fact that the Turner Lumber Company, to mention but one firm, has employed forestry students every year since the department was instituted and will have another party in the field this season, the results having proved satisfactory in each instance. Equally gratifying reports have been received from other firms.

EMPIRE FESTIVAL
IN LONDON OPENED
BY ROYALTIES

First Ceremony of British
Sovereigns Is Devoted to
Pageantry Recalling Striking
Colonial Days.

LONDON—King George and Queen Mary opened the festival of empire at Crystal Palace Friday.

The pageant is a combination of an industrial exhibition with pageantry illustrative of the striking periods and episodes in the history of the different parts of the British empire.

It was the first public ceremony of their majesties since the court mourning for King Edward was ended. Enormous crowds lined the route as the state procession passed. In Camberwell-Green the royal pair were greeted by 40,000 school children.

Whitlaw Reid, the American ambassador, participated in the opening ceremony.

Queen Alexandra, who returned a week ago from a cruise in the Mediterranean, has taken up a residence at Sandringham palace, where she will remain until after the coronation.

As the King and Queen drove along the streets thousands of school children sang the national anthem, the wave of sound only being broken by the cheering. On the return trip the cheering was continuous and they were showered with blossoms.

DUBLIN COUNCIL
AT BAR OF HOUSE

LONDON—Lord Mayor John J. Farrell, at the head of a deputation from the corporation of Dublin, presented at the bar of the House Friday a petition urging the passage of a woman's suffrage bill at the present session of Parliament.

The members of the deputation appeared in the full regalia of their offices and the ceremony was attended with picturesque details.

CANADA ESTIMATES EXPENSE.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The expense of Canadian representation at the coronation will be \$217,000, according to supplementary estimates. The cost of the military contingent will be \$185,000.

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The officers who will be chosen will be absent from home for about 7 months and will leave Australia in time to arrive in India by the beginning of October.

It has been decided that they will be granted first-class passages to and from India, and an allowance of 18s. per day while in India, and one fourth of that amount while on board ship traveling to

and from India. This sum is provided to cover all expenses such as hotel and mess bills, servants' bills and the rent of their quarters.

In addition to the above a sum of £25 (\$125) will be provided for the purchase of outfit, while all steamer and railway fares will be paid while they are on duty in India.

Arrangements have been made between the minister of defense and the British war office, by which Australian officers of the permanent military forces shall be examined on the same papers as officers in the British regular army. The result of the December examinations, to which several Australian officers presented themselves, is considered eminently satisfactory.

EFFORTS TO WIN ENGLISH SEAT
DECLARED VACANT ON PETITION
CAUSE RECORD BOROUGH POLL

(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

Scene in by-election at Cheltenham, showing some of Major Mathias' supporters going to the poll.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

CHELTHAM—The Cheltenham election has ended in a majority of four for the Unionist candidate, which means that the seat won by R. Mathias from Lord Duncannon at the last election, has now again reverted to the Unionists.

It will be remembered that a petition was lodged against the return of Mr. Mathias, on account of certain acts committed during the election, for which he was not held personally responsible. As a result of that petition the seat was de-

LOAN PROPOSALS
ARE DEBATED BY
PERSIAN COUNCIL

Question Raised in Mejliss
Is Whether Sum Borrowed
Will Be Used for Payment
of Debts or to Aid Peace.

(Special to the Monitor.)

TEHERAN—The proposed Persian loan of £1,250,000 (\$8,250,000) to be raised in London by the Imperial Bank was discussed in the Mejliss. No final decision has as yet been arrived at, and no definite reason can be ascertained for the delay in completing the transaction.

The scheme proposed made no mention of control, whereas the previous pro-

posals submitted by the Sani-ed-Dawleh included provisions for an elaborate control of the expenditure of the loan.

The former proposal provided also that the money remaining over after the debt to the bank had been paid, should be devoted to the restoration of order, while the last proposal discussed recommended that a sum of £180,000 should be used for the payment of certain arrears to the diplomatic representatives abroad.

Walid-el-Mulk, the chief speaker from the opposition benches, declared that the opposition was not opposed to the loan in principle, and declared that in view of the present condition of affairs in the country the money which the cabinet now proposed to use in paying off certain arrears should be expended in improving the condition of the country so as to insure peace and tranquillity.

A Journal Official is now being published by the government.

ner has now been returned by 4043 votes, against 4039 for Major Mathias.

Mr. Agg Gardner is a member of an old Cheltenham family, and first contested Cheltenham in 1864, as a Conservative, being subsequently elected member in 1874. He was defeated in 1880, but elected again in 1885, 1886 and 1892. In 1895 he did not stand, but in 1900 he was returned unopposed. In 1906 he was again defeated, and though there have been two elections since that date he has not again stood until the present occasion.

EGYPT CONGRESS
IS NOT FAVORED
BY NATIONALISTS

Muhammadans' Intention to
Send Deputation Across to
England Disliked as
Recognizing Occupation.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAIRO—Nothing very definite has happened with regard to the forthcoming Moslem congress, but meanwhile rumors and proposals fill the air.

Just as, prior to the Coptic congress, the Muhammadans prophesied all sorts of trouble as a result of it, so now, when the Muhammadans are to hold a congress of their own, the Copts are anticipating an outbreak of fanaticism directed against the Christian minority of the population of Egypt. Nothing, as the event showed, could have been less disturbing than the congress at Assiout, and it is reasonable to believe that the forthcoming congress will create no greater excitement than its predecessor.

Meanwhile the Nationalists continue to hold aloof from the congress nor does it seem likely that they will join in at the last moment. The fact that it is intended to imitate the example of the Copts by sending a deputation to England during the coming summer is hardly likely to commend itself to the Nationalist party, which has steadily refused to recognize the occupation as having any legal or constitutional existence whatever.

It is stated that the Luna park at Heliopolis has been chosen as the meeting place of the congress; here there should be ample room for the crowds of delegates who are expected from all parts of Egypt.

It is proposed moreover to make the Congress a permanent institution by the levy of a voluntary tax, but it is hardly likely that this proposal will be seriously considered until the coming congress shall have justified its existence.

DEVICE ON DIPPER
SAVES \$67 A DAY

CULEBRA, C. Z.—A new device tested on the dipper of a 95-ton steam shovel is reported to have increased its output by at least 100 cubic yards per day, which represents a value of \$67. The inventor is A. H. Geddes of the central division.

The present trip or latch by which the bottom of a steam shovel dipper is opened, to permit material to fall through, is operated by a rope in the hand of the steam shovel crane man, and under conditions frequently met the force required is extreme.

The device invented by Mr. Geddes consists of a steam cylinder the piston of which opens the latch on the door of the dipper through levers.

A committee has recommended the adoption of the invention.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BRISTOL
SEEN IN CANADA EXPANSION

British Port Is Nearest Home Point to Big Dominion and
F. H. Keefer of Port Arthur Points to Great Possibilities With New Steamship Service.

(Special to the Monitor.)

BRISTOL, England—The ancient port of Bristol is making energetic efforts to reestablish itself as one of the world's leading distributing centers.

Since the construction of the new docks at the mouth of the river Avon a few years ago, several promising new developments have taken place, and now comes the information from Toronto that following the coronation of King George, a party of Bristol capitalists will visit Port Arthur, Canada, in order to look over the ground with a view to founding a large meat-packing establishment at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000.

It is hoped that when this enterprise becomes an established fact the huge contracts for the supply of meat for the British army and navy will be secured by this industry and, given a liberal scheme of reciprocity between the United Kingdom and Canada, business on a large scale become possible.

F. H. Keefer, K.C., of Port Arthur, who has recently returned home from an extended business trip in England, appears to be much impressed with the keen interest taken by the Bristol people in the development of Canada and in a newspaper interview urges the ancient port to seize the opportunity at once, Bristol being the nearest home point to Canada. He thinks that Canada's expansion should be the opportunity of Bristol which should become the second city in the United Kingdom with a

weekly or bi-weekly steamship service to the Dominion.

Mr. Keefer was informed that Bristol was an immensely rich city—which is an undoubted fact, and also that its wealthy men were prepared to invest millions in Canadian securities and industries. The city has many large factories, representing a variety of leading trades, which turn out immense quantities of manufactured goods per annum.

It is proposed that its merchants adapt their products to Canadian wants, and also that they take the opportunity afforded by the Toronto industrial exhibition to be held this year, to bring their goods more prominently before the population of the Dominion.

ENGLAND AWAITS
VISIT OF EMPEROR

LONDON—The Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur will meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Port Victoria, where they will arrive Monday, and King George and Queen Mary will greet them on their arrival at Victoria station.

The principal event of their stay will be the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial next Tuesday.

There will also be a special performance at Drury Lane theater and a state ball at Buckingham palace.

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by **SIBYL WILBUR**

THIS only authentic biography has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a detailed history of Mrs. Eddy's work during the past three years. As these years constitute one of the most active, most important and most interesting periods of her remarkable career, their treatment in this volume by Miss Wilbur greatly enhances the value of the work.

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BABY'S BAZAAR
372 Boylston Street.
And the other dainty things they now have. MARY J.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 13, 1911

The Business Situation

MANY perplexities present themselves in the present business situation. In some lines business continues to expand, a few of the important corporations reporting the largest volume of trade in their history. In other lines trade has receded materially, and earnings have declined substantially. What are known as fundamental conditions, including splendid crop prospects and an abundance of money, could scarcely be better. On the other hand, there are many political, legal and other uncertainties overhanging the corporations which seem to outweigh in importance the favorable influences. A situation like the present one has not had its parallel in years.

While it is generally admitted that overexpansion and extravagance have had most to do with the general recession, business men are not so much concerned about the causes of the depression as they are about ways and means for improving the situation. With underlying conditions as sound as they are, there is no reason to fear disaster or panic. The situation is far different from that of the fall of 1907. A financial flurry struck the country that year. This time it is an industrial depression and the natural consequence of the "boom" following the recovery from the financial stress of three and a half years ago. If we are wise enough to profit from the lessons offered in present circumstances, the country in future should be in a degree immune from further financial and industrial hardships. We shall be less inclined to overreach in an insatiable desire for more power, more wealth and more glory politically, commercially and socially.

Nearly all of the large corporations of the country, including the railroads, steel manufacturing and mining industries, have so enlarged their capacities the past few years as to enable them to transact a very much larger volume of business than the demands of the people will require for a few years to come. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended in additions and improvements from which future generations will profit. In many cases these investments probably have been wisely made, but, meanwhile, there is an immense amount of capital lying dormant in these extensions, which cannot be made to earn a return on the investment until the consumption more nearly approaches the productive capacity.

It is unpleasant to be forced into an experience such as the country is now undergoing, and the situation is not improved by the proposed congressional investigations of the corporations, threatened prosecutions and attacks upon combinations of capital, however justified they may be. Yet results are likely to make the experience profitable, and in the end the country's industries may be the better off. There was a time when the people were proud to refer to the heads of great American enterprises as "captains of industry." Proper relations between the public and the corporations would make worth while all the discomforts that may be undergone in the pending readjustment of affairs.

It MAY have been noticed in the recent proceedings that the pair in the Senate still maintains its inviolability.

The Caxton Malory

THE prices realized in the sale of the Hoe library would have astonished the bare-armed apprentices who stood round the printing offices of Haarlem or Mainz in those leisurely fifteenth century days, when the creaking presses were first taking the place of the copyists in the monastic scriptorium. Matthew Paris or Jocelin of Brakelond, if they could have wandered into the shop of William Caxton, at the sign of the rede pole, in the almshouse at Westminster, would have wondered to see the sheets of the "Dictes" or the "Morte Dartur" coming from the presses with almost incredible rapidity. Yet what would Laurens Coster say if he could visit the printing offices of his native Haarlem today, or Caxton, if he could take a twentieth century walk down Fleet street?

It was about 1471, probably a little later, that Caxton set up his presses in Westminster, and there he printed, among many other famous books, in the year 1485, his edition of the "Morte Dartur," the only perfect known copy of which has just been purchased in the Hoe sale by J. Pierpont Morgan for \$42,000. Caxton himself was very doubtful about this particular venture, pointing out to the nobles and ladies who pressed it upon him "that divers men hold opinions that there was no such Arthur, and that all such books as been made of him be but feigned and fables." Such a view he quickly found was most unpopular; one irritated believer going so far as to express the opinion that such skepticism "might well be averted great folly and blindness." When Caxton came to consider the matter more carefully, the proofs seemed such as "no man could reasonably gainsay." There was Arthur's resting place at Glastingbury; at St. Edward's shrine, "the print of his seal in red wax, closed in beryl"; as well as Cradok's mantle, Gawaine's skull, Launcelot's sword and "many other things." What could have been those "other things," insignificant beside Gawaine's skull, cleft with the wound "Syr Launcelot gaf hym in bataile"? Anyway it is not for us who owe to Malory's romance, the most Homeric thing in our literature, to smile at the simplicity of the printer.

At the sign of the rede pole, Caxton's advertisement told intending purchasers his books were to be had "good chepe." Whatever may have been paid for it, the Malory can scarcely have cost so little as the half-crown (60 cents) which the Earl of Oxford gave for it, when, in 1698, the library of Dr. Francis Bernard, physician to James II., was dispersed. Later on, for fifty-two shillings and sixpence, it became the property of the Countess of Jersey, in whose family it remained until the sale of the Child library in 1885, when it was bought by Mr. Quaritch, who in turn sold it to Mr. Hoe for £1950.

Four centuries and a quarter have passed since the first purchaser took the volume home from Caxton's shop, in days when a printed book was as rare and almost as dear as an aeroplane is today. That was probably some five or six years before Columbus landed in the new world.

THE House bill providing for an extension of Boylston street across the Back Bay Fens has been passed by the Senate to be engrossed, and will be awaiting the Governor's signature within a very short time. Thus far the interests championed by Senator Martin J. Lomasney appear to have won their case regardless of earnest opposition to the proposed legislation. Unless Governor Foss vetoes the measure, there is every reason to believe now that about \$143,000 will be taken from the Boston city treasury and used to construct a new street directly across this entrance to the beautiful Fens reservation, through which electric cars may pass between Boston and Brookline.

Boylston Street Extension

Suppose the building of such an extension should heighten somewhat the value of privately owned lands around the Fens, which were acquired by the present owners largely for investment purposes: the increase in value is bound to come anyway, in time. The new street would save the Boston Elevated company the trouble of sending its cars around the Fens entrance by way of Ipswich street, a circuitous route; but that the short way would prove an immense boon to merchants along Boylston street, as has been claimed, is not entirely apparent. Landholders, fondly dwelling on the thought that a quick run across the Fens would create a building boom in that vicinity, may have overestimated the prospective benefits. On the other hand, if the extension were constructed, it could hardly fail to figure as the opening wedge for rather promiscuous building about the Fens, thus working irreparable injury to the beautiful park on which the community has spent thousands of dollars. The Back Bay Fens might be practically cut to pieces; at any rate, its great value as an intown natural reservation would be sadly undermined.

Arguments used to push through this piece of legislation do not seem convincing. A special route, Ipswich street, was constructed some years ago to accommodate electric car traffic and keep it out of the Fens. All the arguments that will now be brought to bear on Governor Foss in favor of the Boylston street extension were threshed out then. Ipswich street was the concession made to street railway and real estate interests as the price for safeguarding and perpetuating, at this same Fens entrance, that serene beauty of green-bordered drives and paths, arching bridges and curving river that has kept the nearby building up to a high standard and done much to make Boston famous. Is the mere lapse of time sufficient to nullify the work of the public-spirited citizens who successfully fought off the commercializing of the Fens a decade ago? The Governor alone can give the answer.

All of the privately owned land that would be affected by the Boylston street extension is located along either Boylston or Ipswich streets, and is passed by the electric cars. If that land has not risen in value under these favorable conditions, it is not to be supposed that spoiling the Fens would raise the valuation of property there materially. Moreover, a subway may sometime be constructed through Boylston street and under the very land that the extension would use; and in that event the street-extension project would be rendered worse than useless.

Strong pressure from certain quarters has been brought to bear upon Governor Foss in favor of this measure; but it is to be hoped that the Governor will act in the best interests of all the citizens of Boston and decline to be guided by the wishes of a few. Beauty like that of the Fens is not a thing that should be wiped out for the sake of a few dollars in house-lots. The Senate's refusal to adopt amendments excluding tracks from the Fens indicates that the possibility of laying them there has been deliberately reconsidered. The Governor has a great responsibility thrust upon him; the fate of the city's greatest in-town park rests upon his decision. He should inform himself thoroughly in regard to the origin and the invisible support of this street extension measure before he attaches his signature.

PICKERS are so scarce in Missouri and strawberries so plentiful that the latter are going to waste. This is but another illustration of imperfect distribution. No doubt there are plenty of pickers to be found in states where the strawberry crop is short.

MAYOR GAYNOR tells the Civil Service Reform Association bankers that the best work for good government is done by people not in office. This seems to be a word for individual effort.

A NEW fly-casting record has been established. This does not signify, however, that fish-story credulity has reached its limit.

Amity Among Bookmen

THE vender of books rightly holds a high place among merchants; and peoples who value books have rightly honored the man who intelligently sells them as well as the man who is an author or who is a publisher. In self-defense a few years ago the booksellers of the country came together and formed a national organization which meets annually in New York city. From a small nucleus made up largely of eastern dealers it has now expanded so that its delegates annually number several hundred, and no section of the country is unrepresented in shaping the trade policy and in defining the ideals of the calling. The practical worth of the spirit of fraternity which has been developed where formerly there was naught but suspicion has been shown in a variety of ways. In the first place, the dignity and responsibility of the business has been impressed upon men who might otherwise have come to look upon it solely as a profit-making affair. They have been taught to see how, when rightly conducted, book-selling can be one of the educational agencies of a community, working in harmony with the schools and the libraries, public and private.

Banded together, the booksellers have been able to convert many of the leading publishers of the country to an alliance which encourages the old ideal of a bookseller as an expert in choice of literature, as a person who knows the goods which he sells and is able to vouch for their worth. Concessions won are enabling the trade to look forward to greater stability in business and a surer margin of profit, and the pressure upon the publishers has been exerted so rationally, and has had so much good sense back of it, that two camps that were tending toward enmity and mistrust are now on most friendly terms.

At the booksellers' convention just held in New York city publishers from all parts of the country were represented as auditors of the debates, as guests of the association at the formal banquet and as good friends in the social functions which always attend

a convention of this kind. Each factor in the fine art of marketing the literary output of American authors now realizes that it pays to conserve joint interests. The "square deal" policy of selling has the backing now of each group of venders. Possibly the day may come when, at the annual gatherings of the booksellers, authors as well as publishers will be welcomed onlookers, informally if not formally, to share in discussion of what after all is a question of vital interest to both producers and consumers of literature, namely, that intellectual labor and literary toil shall be adequately paid.

AT THE same moment that Nicaragua records political dissatisfaction, Venezuela strikes the Pan-American balance by issuing one of the most acceptable congressional reports in its history.

WHEN the fourth annual New York-Bermuda motor boat race takes place, the coming month professional navigators, no less so than yachtsmen, expect to learn some valuable lessons from the marine contest which covers a distance of 670 miles between Gravesend bay and the Lily isles. Ocean motor boating has developed largely because of the success attending the long-distance races. From year to year improvements in boat and engine construction have enhanced the opportunities of the gasoline-driven craft, and since the Sybille II. is a new entry in the New York-Bermuda race from which something out of the ordinary is expected, the Motor Club of America, with Commodore H. H. Melville as the head, believes itself justified in claiming that June 17 may go down in motor boat history as an event of nautical importance.

Contestants for the Bermuda challenge cup and the money prize offered by a member of the New York Yacht Club may well be grateful to the pioneers who, without much knowledge of the waters along the Atlantic coast, plowed their way in a manner which evoked the admiration of seasoned sailors. The sometimes turbulent gulf stream is encountered on these spins due south. The sporting world in 1906 did not know what to expect of those comparatively primitive types of motor vessels. The skill of American naval architects and engineers within the past few years has perfected boats of which the Sybille II. is but an example. For Samuel Cochrane's Eronel II., the winner of the 1910 race, has proved her mettle, and, therefore, needs no commendation as to construction or the manner in which the crew took the craft to victory. Likewise, the Heather and the Ailsa Craig, by winning in former Bermuda races, must share their ocean glories with the American boat-builders who brought them forth.

There is a fascination attending water sports which no startling performance on the land or in the air is likely to make less fascinating. Navigation in one form or another has been the mode of transportation for the human race from time immemorial. Rowing offers many advantages for those who look not for the highest speed. But, with the arrival of the motor, new zest has been infused into amateur seamanship. The sailboat, of course, presents a picture which no motor-driven craft can ever expect to equal. But the exhilaration experienced aboard a motor boat assuredly is not less than where the wind is the power of propulsion. The New York-Bermuda races have done much to discover motor-boat possibilities.

ONCE people were presented with dinner sets, later with gold-headed canes, and still later with hats. Now medals are being passed around in such a manner as to leave the impression that, perhaps, they may some day become common.

THE United States government is said to be considering the expediency of installing letter boxes in street cars for the benefit of husbands who habitually forget to mail their wives' letters. The idea that prompts this philanthropy is, that the presence of these receptacles in the cars will at least assist in reminding the married men, on their way downtown in the morning or their way home in the evening, that they have at that moment letters in their pockets which their wives handed them yesterday, last week or last month, as the case may be, with the admonition to hold them in their hands until they got to the corner letter box. It seems to be the theory of the postoffice department—and it deserves the highest commendation for the broadness and depth of its charity—that thus reminded, and acting upon a sudden and a noble impulse, the delinquent husbands will immediately dive down into the recesses of their inside pockets, fish up the letters they were handed yesterday or last January, as the case may be, and deposit them in the mails.

It is doubtful, however, whether this theory, beautiful as it is, will work out satisfactorily. The trouble is that a letter box is hardly the thing to remind a husband of his plain duty in this particular. If it could speak, yes; but since it must remain mute, no. It has been computed by those who have a special fondness for statistics that the average husband will pass from forty to four thousand letter boxes without once being reminded of the letter in his inside pocket which he promised his wife faithfully to mail. Men carrying anywhere from one to five letters entrusted to them by their confiding wives have been known actually to lean against street-corner letter boxes talking politics by the hour without ever having it occur to them that they had concealed about them anywhere anything to mail.

The reason is plain to all married men. There is hardly one of them who does not like to mail letters for his wife, when he thinks of it. And there never would be the slightest difficulty in mailing the letters if it were not for one thing, namely, the inside pocket. The moment a man's wife's letters are dropped into a man's inside pocket all thought of them vanishes from him, and they remain buried there hopelessly until he is looking for something else, or until his wife's doubts are aroused.

The street car letter box may be a good thing for young husbands, but, for the older ones, what is needed most is a law abolishing the inside pocket. Such a law, rigidly enforced, would go a long way toward promoting domestic happiness.

ONE reason why the people will gladly surrender the short session of Congress is that it usually seems altogether too long.

THE Moroccan Fez sits far from lightly on the head of certain European rulers.

Offshore Motor Boat Racing

Mailing Her Letters